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CATHOLIC SERIALS OF THE NINETEENTH
CENTURY IN THE UNITED STATES

A Descriptive Bibliography and Union List

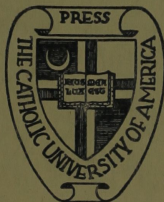
SECOND SERIES: PART THREE

ILLINOIS

by

Eugene P. Willging and Herta Hatzfeld

The Catholic University of America Library



WASHINGTON 17, D.C.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA PRESS

1961



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NINETEENTH CENTURY CATHOLIC SERIALS

PART THREE: ILLINOIS

I N T R O D U C T I O N

Since September, 1954 the undersigned has been preparing for the RECORDS of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia a bibliographical survey and union list of nineteenth century Catholic serials in the U. S. This project originated because both historians as well as librarians realized the need of a comprehensive reference work to cover the more than 1,200 Catholic titles which had appeared throughout the nineteenth century; Gregory's UNION LIST OF SERIALS and AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS include fewer than 50% of the titles now known and do not provide anything beyond the briefest bibliographical descriptions. For the librarian the articles in the RECORDS have offered a guide for the preservation of materials at hand, the location of titles in other institutions, and a stimulus to provide micro-reproductions of source materials in American history. To date the following articles have appeared or are scheduled for early printing in the RECORDS: volume, page and date references are given for each state:

Alabama 67:120-4. June-Dec. 1956
Arizona 67:124-5. June-Dec. 1956
Arkansas 66:171-2. Sept. 1955
Colorado 66:230-8. Dec. 1955
Connecticut 67:31-50. Mar. 1956
Delaware 68:106-9. Sept.-Dec. 1957
Florida 67:126-7. June-Dec. 1956
Georgia 70:109-20. Sept.-Dec. 1959
Idaho 66:173. Sept. 1955
Maine 69:98-110. Sept.-Dec. 1958
Montana 67:128-9. June-Dec. 1956
Nebraska 65: 164-7. Sept. 1954; Additions 66:156. Sept. 1955
Nevada 66:173. Sept. 1955
New Hampshire 66:157-171. Sept. 1955
New Jersey 68:3-28. Mar.-June, 1957

North Carolina 69:111-115. Sept.-Dec. 1958
Rhode Island 65: 167-75. Sept. 1954; additions, 66:156.
Sept. 1955
South Carolina 71:40-57. Mar.-June 1960
Tennessee 70:18-31. Mar.-June 1959
Utah 67:129-31. June-Dec. 1956
Vermont 66:222-30. Dec. 1955
Virginia 68:109-117. Sept.-Dec. 1957
Washington. In press.
West Virginia 68:117-120. Sept.-Dec. 1957
Wyoming 67:131-2. June-Dec. 1956

N.B. Copies are available from the Secretary, American Catholic Historical Society, 715 Spruce St., Philadelphia, 6, Pa., at 75¢ per number.

In addition, three articles dealing exclusively with Polish titles have appeared in POLISH AMERICAN STUDIES 12:84-100 (July-Dec. 1955); 13:19-35 (Jan.-June, 1956); 13:89-101 (July-Dec. 1956). These are available from the Polish American Historical Association, St. Mary's College, Orchard Lake, Mich., at \$1.00 per copy.

At present we have completed more manuscript than can be accommodated within the RECORDS in the near future. Therefore, the Catholic University of America Press has begun this "Second Series" which will cover those states with an extensive history, such as Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and a few others while the RECORDS, in the series we now designate as "First", will continue to carry the articles on those states with briefer histories such as those listed above. Thus, in future, there will be two series, with cross-references to each other. Part One of the Second Series, covering the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota was published in August, 1959 by the Catholic University of America Press at \$1.95. Part Two on Wisconsin was published in June, 1960 at \$2.95.

New features of the Second Series are alphabetical and chronological charts for each state to enable the researcher to determine quickly what publications were in existence at any given period. There will also be an index of personal names and of titles for each state.

Other features which are continued from the First Series are the notes on frequency, the type and degree of Catholicity; these are indicated as follows:

1. "Catholic by purpose":
 - a. official organ of a diocese;
 - b. originated by an Order;
 - c. conducted by a priest or Catholic layman.
2. "Catholic by attitude" basically but with other primary purposes.
3. "Catholic by national tradition", which is used chiefly for foreign publications whose primary aims were national or patriotic.

References to library holdings are given in National Union Catalog symbols.

In each part of this Second Series we are repeating the General Bibliography, revised from its original appearance in Sept. 1954 issue of the RECORDS. A special bibliography will continue to precede the description of entries for each state.

Finally, it should be clearly noted that the compiler regards these articles as preliminary rather than definitive and that the emphasis is on bibliography and format rather than contents of the publications. We request users to furnish us with corrections on either the descriptive matter or the library holdings. We are also anxious

to join any cooperative movement toward the preservation of these source materials for American church history.

Eugene P. Willging
Catholic University of America Library
January, 1961.

P. S. The Illinois material, which follows, has been corrected through the end of 1959.

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- SOUV.:FEEHAN SOUVENIR OF THE SILVER JUBILEE IN THE EPISCOPACY OF HIS GRACE, THE MOST REV. PATRICK AUGUSTINE FEEHAN, ARCHBISHOP OF CHICAGO, 1865-1890. Chicago: 1890.
- SOUV.:PEORIA SOUVENIR OF THE EPISCOPAL SILVER JUBILEE OF THE RT. REV. J. L. SPALDING, BISHOP OF PEORIA. Chicago: 1903.
- Thompson Joseph J. Thompson edited and compiled the entries above under ARCHD.(1920); DIOC. OF SPR.; Mulkerins; and "Catholics First in and about Chicago" ILL. CATH. HIST. REVIEW 3(1921) 228-240, as well as many articles in volumes following.
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NOTE ON OTHER SOURCES. In addition to the above the titles cited in the General Bibliography were used, as in earlier numbers of this Series. Many letters were written to institutions and individuals in Illinois with the usual mixed response. Checklists of titles were sent to the Chicago Public Library, the Mid-West Interlibrary Center, and St. Mary of the Lake Seminary at Mundelein; the Newberry Library furnished access to the most important file of CHICAGO CITY DIRECTORIES as well as some of Peoria, Quincy and Springfield. In the Chicago Historical Society Library there was much valuable data, especially newspapers, general histories and files of some of the minor periodicals. At the NEW WORLD office Lillian Ryan gave access to back files of their paper which has now been preserved also on microfilm. We were not so successful with some of the foreign lan-

guage publications. Our experience in other areas was confirmed here, namely, that Catholic titles have been poorly preserved in both Catholic institutions, public libraries and historical societies. The lack of indices in many of the diocesan and parish jubilee volumes also added to the difficulty of locating data.

H I S T O R I C A L I N T R O D U C T I O N

It is thought that the first white man coming to Illinois was Monsieur Nicolet who, besides being a trader, told the Indians of Our Lord. Most important for the discovery period were the trips of Father Marquette, the Jesuit missionary, in 1673-5. On the first, accompanied by the merchant Joliet, he stopped at a village of the Peoria Indians, administered the first sacraments in Illinois, then at the Indian village of Kaskaskia where he preached and promised to return. On his second trip he reached, in 1675, the mouth of the "Chicagou" River, site of the modern Chicago; according to his diary he said Mass there. Returning to Kaskaskia, near Utica of today, in front of about 3,000 Indians, he established the Mission of the Immaculate Conception. It was kept alive by other Jesuits, i.e., Fr. James Gravier. There existed even the first school-like institute, called the "Jesuit College" from 1721-63 when the anti-Jesuit law forced first in Europe and then also in America the Jesuit withdrawal. For a short time the priests were no longer in Illinois. From Quebec a diocesan priest was sent in 1768, Rev. P. Gibault, who acted also as vicar general of Illinois; he was the leading spirit for 21 years. In the transition from French to English and then to the U.S. government the ecclesiastical jurisdiction changed from Quebec (1659 ff.) to the dioceses of Baltimore (1789 ff.), Bardstown (1810-1826), St. Louis (1827-1833), Vincennes for a part of Illinois (1834-1843), until Chicago itself finally became a diocese in 1844.

But before that time, in 1804, the English Fort Dearborn was erected on the site of Chicago; Catholic settlers came nearby; Rev. Gabriel Richard preached to them in 1821; Rev. Stephen Badin baptized the first white person of the village in 1822. Already in 1810 Trappists had settled near Cahokia on "Monk's Mound", built a church and monas-

tery and had opened the first regular school for children in the territory of Illinois. In 1818 the State of Illinois was admitted to the Union when there were less than 1,000 inhabitants in that territory.

In Kaskaskia appear in 1814 the first secular newspaper of Illinois, THE ILLINOIS HERALD. In 1833 seven Visitation nuns from Georgetown, Md., established a girls' academy until 1844 when town and school were swallowed by the floods of the Mississippi. After 1800 Protestant missionaries also came to Illinois, preached and introduced their press, i.e., in 1844 THE HOME MISSIONARY. The Catholic Church had succeeded in establishing 20 mission stations in Illinois by 1826.

In 1833 the Catholic inhabitants of Chicago were encouraged by Francis Taylor, founder of the SHEPHERD OF THE VALLEY, a Catholic paper in St. Louis, to petition Bishop Rosati for a resident priest in Chicago; as a result Rev. John Mary Irenaeus St. Cyr was sent who found in the village about 122 souls; he said the first Mass in Mark Beaubien's log cabin on Lake St; in May 1833 he erected a modest church shortly after which his parish counted already 400 members. In June Chicago was made a town; in that month the Presbyterians also built a church, soon followed by one of the Baptists who published their first religious paper, THE NORTHWESTERN BAPTIST, in 1842. Chicago's population then consisted of French, Irish, Germans and Indians. The first secular paper was the CHICAGO DEMOCRAT in 1833; facsimiles in Andreas' HIST. OF CHIC. 1:361, and in McMurtrie (1939) which also carried its history. In 1835 followed the first daily, AMERICAN.

To the mission of Northern Illinois, Bishop Rosati sent more priests; for the southern part, Bishop Bruté helped. The 1842 Baltimore Plenary Council decided to request that Chicago be made a See and in 1844 the first bishop, William Quarter, Irish-born, who had worked earlier in New York, was chosen. He found in his new diocese 20 priests, with seven parishes but only two of these in Chicago, plus half-finished

St. Mary's; these were to serve 12,000 souls. He helped to finish the church which became his cathedral. In 1844 he opened the first school for boys, a college with six young men and two professors, for which a charter was even granted to make it a "university", St. Mary of the Lake, beginning in 1846. He asked Sisters of Mercy to come and take care of St. Xavier's Academy for girls (1846). He established the first Chicago Catholic Benevolent Temperance Society on Feb. 15, 1846 and also the first Chicago Hibernian Benevolent Society before 1848. New churches (St. Patrick's, St. Joseph's-German- St. Peter's -German) as well as some chapels came into existence before the bishop died in 1848. He had been most successful in diocesan expansion.

His successor was a Jesuit, James Oliver Van De Velde, a native Belgian, who had come from St. Louis in 1849. He had 40 priests and 56 churches of which Chicago had three. Father Theobald Mathew, the "Apostle of Temperance", lectured in 1850 in Chicago. The bishop soon opened the first orphanage and a hospital. He also helped in creating the first Catholic weekly, THE WESTERN TABLET, and wrote for the first issue of Mar. 27th the history of Catholic Chicago. In 1852, when he had 63 priests and 90 churches (of which there were in Chicago three German, one French, and one English), he was forced to resign because of illness. In the city a Catholic Institute was organized on Jan. 8, 1854, in 1858 a Debating Club, the latter mainly through the efforts of William J. Onahan and W. O'Brien, a banker; see later its development into a Literary Society.

As the country became more populated as a result of railroad expansion it was recommended that the diocese be split but when the bishop nominated for Quincy did not accept the idea was temporarily abandoned.

Chicago's new bishop was the Irish born college professor, Anthony O'Regan (1858). He invited the Jesuits into his diocese. A Chicago Catholic Institute was launched to provide a Catholic library, reading rooms and lectures. The Union Catholic Library flourished in 1868. A Jesuit, Rev. Arnold Damen, became the founder of Holy Family

Church (1857) with a school and later, in 1870, of St. Ignatius College. The French Catholics, centered around Kankakee, had their first Catholic weekly newspaper, LE JOURNAL DE L'ILLINOIS, on Jan 2 1857; after changes of place and title it expired in 1931. Instead of Quincy, in 1847 Alton was chosen as the see of a second diocese; with a population chiefly German-speaking its first bishop was Henry Damian Juncker who inherited 58 churches and 30 stations; for about 50,000 Catholics he had 28 priests. He was followed by Bishop P. J. Baltes who, in turn, was succeeded by Bishop James Ryan in 1888. Bishop O'Regan, after a prosperous administration in which 16 new churches had been built, resigned in 1858 and went to Europe. Another Irishman, James Duggan, became bishop in 1859. He paid particular attention to parochial schools and charitable institutions. The Redemptorists came in the 1860's as well as sisters for teaching. The nationwide Knights of Columbus established an Illinois headquarters in Chicago and have published since 1867 their society-paper, THE COLUMBIAN. In 1859 Rev. Louis A. Lambert, later well-known as a Catholic journalist in the East, began his career as pastor of Shawneetown, Ill., which was then attached to the Alton Cathedral. (We have carried a biographical sketch on him with coverage of the New York FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.) Bishop Duggan became ill and had to retire; he died in 1899.

At first he was followed by a coadjutor, Thomas Foley, who became bishop in 1870. Coming from Baltimore, where he had been chancellor, he arrived shortly before the great fire which destroyed most of the city. With great energy he began the work of rebuilding. For his 138 priests and 31 religious there were only 28 churches left in 1872, with 23 schools for 10,000 children. The Ancient Order of Hibernians began in Chicago with 300 members, then rapidly spread to 7,000 in 10 years with divisions in each parish and many branches in the country. St. Ignatius College began in Chicago in 1870 while St. Viator College in Bourbonnais played a great role for the boys of French-Canadian parents. A new cathedral, Holy Name, was constructed. New orders were arriving, such as the Franciscans of the Sacred Heart

Province, who took over St. Peter's and built a monastery for newly arriving German fathers who had left Germany because of Bismarck's anti-Catholic laws. Other Franciscans established in Quincy and Teutopolis. As one indication of Chicago's quick recovery, between 1870 and 1880 there were published in the city 88 daily, weekly and monthly serials. In 1877 part of the diocese was separated to form the see of Peoria under Bishop John Lancaster Spalding. When Bishop Foley of Chicago died in 1879 he left 300 churches and 206 priests.

Patrick Augustine Feehan came from St. Louis and Nashville to the new archdiocese of Chicago in 1880. Under him the Catholic Order of Foresters was born in 1883, spreading out beyond the state to the whole of North America, becoming a powerful benevolent insurance association. To serve his Bohemians he brought in Benedictine monks who took over, in 1885, St. Procopius in Chicago and made it a priory in 1887, founding also in that year the Bohemian Benedictine Press which still publishes important Bohemian newspapers and other religious literature. The priory became an abbey and moved in 1914 to Lisle, Ill., where it developed a seminary and college. In 1887 the diocese of Alton was divided and the first bishop, John Janssen, went to Belleville in 1888. He had 35 parishes with 33 stations for about 50,000 Catholics; there were 56 priests; by 1907 there were 102. In Chicago, in 1890, the Resurrectionist Fathers began St. Stanislaus College; the Christian Brothers started De La Salle Institute in 1892, and the Vincentian Fathers, De Paul University in 1898. In 1890 there was a great commemoration of Abp. Feehan's episcopal silver jubilee; under him churches had increased from 34 to 150. In 1893 the Columbian Catholic Congress took place in Chicago as a part of the World's Columbian Exposition; the Catholic Educational Exhibit, showing what Catholics had done in that field in the U.S., was under the presidency of Bp. John L. Spalding. At that time the Columbus Club also flourished. In 1899 the Archbishop's health failed as did that of his auxiliary who was succeeded by Rev. Peter James Muldoon. When the Archbishop died in 1902 the archdiocese had 298 churches and 538 priests.

In 1900, although this goes into a period beyond our scope, we wish to mention that the Society of the Divine Word settled in Techny, Ill., and that their technical school became the center for publishing and printing many Catholic magazines and pamphlets, including, for a time, Preuss' REVIEW, then in St. Louis. The founding of the Illinois Catholic Historical Society took place in 1908 together with their publication, THE ILLINOIS CATHOLIC HISTORICAL REVIEW, which furnished us with much data. At first it was edited by Rev. Joseph J. Thompson, Illinois' Catholic historian (cf. Special Bibliography, supra.)

Called by Andreas "the Catholic historiographer of Chicago" was William James Onahan. He had come to Chicago as a boy in 1854; not a learned man but gifted, interested in the life around him, he was a good Catholic and concerned with the church's problems. When about 19 he was offered by Dr. McMullen of the University of St. Mary's of the Lake the editorship of the dying WESTERN TABLET. Not wishing to be bound, he refused and earned his income through various activities; he was connected with the founding of the Catholic Institute, the Literary Society, the Chicago Lyceum which had a brief but glorious period in the history of Chicago's lay apostolate, the Catholic Union Library as well as the Public Library, St. Mary's Training School for homeless boys, the first Lay Catholic Congress in Baltimore in 1889, and the Columbian Catholic Congress in 1893. He lectured frequently, was in correspondence with leading people in the U.S., and wrote many articles for the press; as a "well-Americanized" Irishman he was once the "Chicago Correspondent" of McMaster's FREEMAN'S JOURNAL of New York. In Andreas' HISTORY OF CHICAGO he contributed "The Catholic Church's Progress in Chicago (1857-71)", which appeared also in ILL. CAT^H. HIST. REVIEW 1 (Oct. 1918) the year before his death.

Since the foreign-born played such an important part in Illinois we present some data on that aspect; some further accounts appear later under individual cities.

THE FOREIGNERS IN ILLINOIS AND IN CHICAGO

In 1908 the statistics following were compiled for the Archdiocese of Chicago: 314 churches of which 96 were for foreign-speaking:

German	33	Slovenian	6
Polish	21	Croatian	5
Bohemian	9	French	3
Italian	8	Syrian	2
Lithuanian	7	Ruthenian	2

Of foreign-language Catholic serial publications in Illinois we have:

Polish	21	Lithuanian	2
German	15 (or 17)	Dutch	?1,2
Bohemian	12	Slovenian	1 (from Minn.)
French	7		

Although not strictly in the foreign-language category we cite the Irish which had 10 publications.

Italian publications, like L'UNIONE ITALIANO (1867), continued by IL MESSAGGIERE ITALIANO DELL'OVEST (1868-?) and some others cannot be counted as "Catholic".

Slovak papers appeared only after 1900.

Polish: In 1903 about 300,000 Poles were living in Chicago, called the Metropolis of the Poles. They had begun to come to America since 1830 after their revolution, and again from 1854-63 when many cultured persons had to leave their homeland for political and religious reasons. It became a mighty stream. During the Prussian Kulturkampf (c.1873) particularly, priests joined the American-Poles in the U.S. In 1875 20,000 out of 150,000 in the U.S., came to Chicago. They liked to live together in agricultural communities or in mining and industrial centers, as groups, e.g., as coal miners in S.Illinois. Later, in the cities, they lived in special Polish sectors, as the stockyard area in Chicago; 95% of the Poles were Catholic. Those who adhered were great supporters of parish, school and charitable institutions. Their first church in Chicago was St. Stanislas served by the Resurrectionist Fathers. Polish sisters normally had charge of schools and other institutions.

Newspapers in their language were most necessary for these immigrants;

Chicago was the location of the most prosperous ones. As elsewhere everyone was morally endangered by the secular, often anti-religious and anti-Catholic press and the Poles were often the victims. The Catholic association was first called The Polish National Alliance (1880) with headquarters in Chicago. At first it professed "obedience to the Roman-Catholic faith"; then, "toleration of all creeds"; finally references to religion were dropped. The clergy left the Alliance and it developed further its anti-clerical tendencies. Many Poles joined the Catholic Order of Foresters which soon counted 62 Polish courts. Polish parochial schools played a great role in the Middle West. Several schismatic groups broke off, such as the "Old Catholics" and the Polish National Catholic Church under a Father Hodur whom became their "bishop". Movements of independence always fascinated the Poles. While many Catholic societies were connected with parish and school, their mutual aid societies were affiliated with the Polish Roman Catholic Union (1873), with headquarters in Chicago, the largest Polish association in the U.S., with an official organ, at first entitled the GAZETA KATOLICKA and then the NARÓD POLSKI. In 1911 there were 2,800,000 Poles in the U.S.; in Chicago there were 223,304 Catholics, 81 priests, 36 parishes, and 28 schools.

The Polish Catholic press began, for Illinois, only in Chicago and rather late in the nineteenth century:

GAZETA POLSKA, Oct. 1873-
 ZIEMIAMIN, 1874
 GAZ. POLSKA KATOLICKA, 1875
 DZIEN SWIETY 1882-
 ZIARNO, 1886-
 KROPIDŁO, 1887-
 KURYER CHIC. 1887
 WIARA 1887-
 CZAS 1887
 POLACY w CHIC. 1890-
 DZIENNIK CH. 1890-

REFORMA, 1891-
 TELEGRAF, 1892-
 SZTANDER, 1893-
 PRZYJACIEL M., 1890-
 DZIENNIK POLSKI, 1895-
 PRZYJACIEL D., 1890-
 SOKOŁ, 1896-
 NAROD POLSKI, 1898-
 MACIERZ P., 1899-
 SIEROTA 1899-

In 1887 the Poles had two dailies (CZAS and KURYER); in 1890 was founded DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI (Polish Daily News) which still exists. In ZIARNO they had the first Polish Catholic music magazine, in

ZIEMIAMIN the first rural paper; the GAZETA POLSKA was the first weekly newspaper. Only when the GAZETA POLSKA KATOLICKE moved from Detroit to Chicago a strongly Catholic militant spirit developed and continued in the DZIENNIK CHICAGOWSKI in charge of the Resurrectionist Fathers. The GAZETA KATOLICKA and the GAZETA POLSKA were conservatively Catholic, each with about 20,000 circulation.

German. Of about 12,000,000 German-speaking people in the U.S., (1911) the first 100,000 settled chiefly in Pennsylvania; they were joined by thousands of refugees after 1848, many well-educated, coming for political or economic reasons. Most went to the Middle West; between one-third and one-fourth were Catholic. It is thought that one German-Catholic was in Chicago in 1833; a German congregation had been formed in Jasper County in 1836 and another at Quincy where the first German Catholic had arrived in 1829. The Redemptorists played a great role in bring^g and settling foreigners in the U.S. Also the first German Catholic weekly, DER WAHRHEITS-FREUND of Cincinnati helped the refugees with practical advice. As a result of the Quincy Catholics' petition for a resident priest, one was sent in 1838 for the 241 Germans and 50 English-speaking. When Chicago became a diocese in 1844 there was one German priest also stationed at the cathedral. The bishop appealed for more to the Leopoldine Society in Europe; as they arrived more parishes were founded such as St. Peter's and St. Joseph's (1846); the former was placed in the hands of Franciscans and St. Joseph's in Benedictine charge. Around this time, in 1858, the Germans began their soon-to-be-flourishing secular paper the ILLINOIS STAATSZEITUNG. Peoria had in 1861 2,000 German Catholics and their first parish. There the Germans had begun in 1852 the first secular paper, DIE DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, followed by others, but never before 1900 by a Catholic one. In 1847 Quincy's Germans already had a secular paper, succeeded by even anti-clerical ones which stopped only in 1874 when Catholics purchased the daily and made it Catholic, the QUINCY GERMANIA. More German Franciscans made up friaries in Quincy (1859-60), in Teutopolis, in Joliet, etc., and were influential on

the Illinois Germans. As a result of Bismarck's Kulturkampf many more priests, including Franciscans, came to the states and strengthened existing parishes, such as St. Peter's in Chicago and country stations. Other German orders labored in Illinois, especially sisters, teaching schools and working in hospitals and other institutions. The priests supported the societies; many published parish-papers. In Peoria, in 1893, a Katholische Vereinbund (Union of Catholic Societies) was founded, consisting of societies of adult men and women and young people to be united and in contact with the St. Louis Central-Verein of which there was a Chicago branch in 1899. The development of organizations is one of the German characteristics.

Since many of the German refugees were cultured, learned men there was no difficulty in finding good journalists for the Catholic newspapers; the best example is Arthur Preuss of St. Louis who began his REVIEW in Chicago in 1894. The 17 German Catholic periodical publications before 1900 were:

THEODORA (Springfield) 1858-	CHICAGO REVIEW, 1894-
KATH. WOCHENBLATT (Chi.) 1859-1960+	KATH. SONNTAGSBLATT (Chi.) 1895-
QUINCY GERMANIA, 1874-	SANKT ALOYSIUS BANNER (Chi.) 1897-
KATH. JUGENDFREUND (Chi.) 1877-	PFARRBOTE..ST.ALPH.(Chi.) 1898-
CHURCH PROGRESS (Marshall) 1878-	SANKT BONIF.'S PFARRBOTE
DER WELTBUEGER (Chi.) 1880-	(Chi.) 1898-
KATH. VOLKSBOETE (Chi.) 1881-	SANKT ANTHONY'S HERALD (Haw-
DIE LEGENDE (Wetang) 1892-	thorne) 1899-
CHICAGO VOLKSZEITUNG, 1893-	

and probably two more undated: KOLPING BANNER (Chicago), a magazine, and RAPHAEL'S ALMANAC (Chicago), an annual.

Of these only one was a daily, 10 were weeklies, 9 monthlies (some had changed); 8 were newspapers, 6 magazines, 3 parish-papers, one an almanac, one a society-paper. Two were not written in German but of German contents in an "English dress" as Preuss put it. Only one, KATHOLISCHES WOCHENBLATT, is alive in 1960 but not in Illinois and it has also lost some of its Catholicity. As an addendum it might be noted that around 1880 Mühlbauer & Behrle as Catholic publishers, especially of German items, had an office at 41 S. LaSalle St.

Bohemian-Czech: The first Bohemians came to Chicago in the 50's of the 19th century. The first Bohemian parish was St. Wenceslas' in Chicago (1863). Several Bohemian priests in the Middle West saw the great need of a Catholic paper for this center of Bohemian immigrants and established with much sacrifice the weekly KATOLICKE NOVINY in Oct 1867 under the direction of Rev. Joseph Molitor. For lack of support they had to give up by May 1868. However, many secular Bohemian papers sprang up for the growing number of European immigrants. E. A. Steiner's article in THE OUTLOOK (1903), pp. 965 ff., offered a good picture of the situation for the years before 1903:

Chicago boasts of a Bohemian population of over 100,000 who nearly all live in one district. There are 300 societies and many Sunday-schools. More than two-thirds of the 100,000, having forsaken the Roman Catholic Church, drifted away. Mr. Gehringer, editor of the SVORNOST is one of the leaders of the movement (to preach without churches and without God); his paper daily preaches its destructive creed. He says, "We are fighting Catholicism rather than religion!"

In the weak Catholic camp nothing was done from 1868-1883. The split between the Catholics and non-believers had widened and the latter's publications became more dangerous to the faithful Catholics. Finally in 1883 Victorin Keclík opened a path for all following Catholic periodical publications with his CECOSLOVAN, a weekly newspaper which struggled along to 1895; Frank Fišera was one of the editors. Keclík tried another weekly, the CECNO-AMERICAN (1887-1908). In May 1888, with great courage, Rev. F. J. Pribyl dared a daily, the JEDNOTA (I) with a Sunday paper, the KATOLICKY CZECH, both doomed to die in August of the same year.

At that time Abp. Feehan took an important step; he called in the Bohemian Benedictines from St. Vincent's Archabbey to St. Procopius parish in Chicago (the third Bohemian church, built in 1875) which had 15,000 Czechs of the 25,000 at that time in Chicago. These monks established in 1885 the St. Procopius Priory and were able to begin the Bohemian Benedictine Press in 1887. Their first publication was a juvenile magazine, PRITEL DITEK (D 24 1889) which continued to D 1947. Not yet daring to continue Fr. Pribyl's late daily they

founded in J1 1893 the weekly KATOLIK, then being successful made it a tri-weekly and, finally in F 1894, dared the addition of a daily, NAROD, keeping the KATOLIK as a semi-weekly; to these they then added in 1894 an annual KALENDAR KATOLIK for the newspaper readers; later this was called KALENDAR NAROD. Meanwhile the above-named Frank Fišera had tried another weekly, the POKROK, which began and expired in 1893. Another POKROK, created in 1897 at St. Paul and possibly also intended for Chicago, died in the same year. The Bohemian Benedictine Press developed another type of publication, a monthly magazine for the Catholic farmers in 1898, the HOSPODARSKE LISTY which continued to 1930. Frank Fišera, still dissatisfied, attempted a semi-weekly, JEDNOTA (II) in 1899 which he converted to a daily, JEDNOTA (III) for a short time in 1903 and then it returned to semi-weekly status in 1903-4.

This story of the Bohemian publications, written in Czech and published only in Chicago (i.e., nowhere else in Illinois), shows that 12 of the probably 22 of Bohemian-Catholic papers in the U.S. were located in Chicago. There may also be some of a semi-Catholic nature, such as AMERICAN, (1875-?), NARODNI NOVING (1878-9), NOVA DOBA (1868-71) and POKROK (1868), but we lack the data for judgment. The titles in our list were intended to serve also Bohemians living in the Middle West and the publications of the Benedictine Fathers in particular attained that aim; their KATOLIK and the agricultural monthly were also read in North Dakota. Vice versa the KATOLICKY DELNIK of New Prague, Minn., having moved to Omaha, Neb., as the organ of the Bohemian "Catholic Workman Fraternity" was also read in Chicago, where two societies played a great role: the "Western Bohemian Catholic Association" and the Bohemian "First Roman-Catholic Central Union".

French: Frenchmen as well as French Canadians were interested in publications in their language. Frenchmen had discovered and explored Illinois. In the early period of French-Canadian government of that part of North America French missionaries also came to the

Indians and some Frenchmen settled in the area, particularly in Kankakee county where in pioneer days Indian villages existed. One thinks that Francis Bourbonnais preceded them as an adventurer who lived with the Indians, not knowing that the first village on the Kankakee River would be named after him. There, uniquely, 450 French descendants were visited in 1846 by Rev. Stephen Badin who procured a church in 1849 for the 77 families. In 1865 (-1900) Rev. Pierre Beaudoin, C.S.V., became the pastor who founded a school which obtained a "university" charter in 1874, the St. Viator College. Besides the Bourbonnais settlement Frenchmen lived mostly at Kankakee with some in Chicago where, in 1833, Rev. St. Cyr, a Frenchman, found as first pastor other Frenchmen as members of his parish. Later prominent citizens were French-Canadians. During political crises in Canada leading people lived for a time in the states, writing political newspapers there; some of these remained: in 1920 Chicago still had five French churches.

French Catholic papers were published only in the three places above-mentioned and nowhere else in Illinois. The chronological list:

1. LE JOURNAL DE L'ILLINOIS (Kank. & Chi.) 1857-63
2. L'OBSERVATEUR DE CHICAGO, 1861-4
3. LA SENTINELLE (Chi.), 1867-8
4. L'AMERIQUE (Chi.), 1868-71
5. LE COURRIER DE L'OUEST (I) (Kank.), 1868-9
- 5a LE COURRIER DE L'ILLINOIS (Kank. & Chi.), 1870-96
6. LE CERCLE FRANCAIS (Bour.), 1885-90-1
7. L'AVENIR NAT. DE L'OUEST (Chi.), 1886
8. LE COMBAT (Chi. to Mich.) 1889-90-1
- 5b COURRIER DE L'OUEST (II) (Chi.), 1896-1903
- 5c COURRIER-CANADIEN (Chi.), 1903-4
- 5d COURRIER FRANCO-AMERICAIN (Chi.), 1905-31

N.B. Nos. 5a-d are different titles of practically one title. All the eight titles are weeklies, newspapers more or less Catholic.

Lithuanian: In the years following 1864 the greater number of Lithuanians came to the states, reaching the number of 500,000 in 1904. Most of them settled in cities, as Chicago. In 1886 they founded the Lithuanian Alliance of America, supposed to be Catholic; it needed the addition of the words Roman-Catholic to make its

tendency clear. On the other hand, because of the strong agitation of socialists and freethinkers some of the Lithuanian societies had to drop the "Catholic" when they wished to continue existence. This was also shown with the two semi-Catholic Chicago papers, the LIETUVA in 1893 which became secular after two years, and the KATALIKAS becoming "liberal" in 1899 despite its name. On the whole the Lithuanians established many periodicals for themselves in the states which were also intended for the homeland where the Russians had forbidden a Lithuanian press from 1846-1904.

From our meager sources, including some letters, we arrived chiefly at titles of newspapers, not distinguished according to content, with few exact dates. Exceptional were the letters of Mrs. John Balkunas, in 1952 with the Lithuanian Roman-Catholic Priests' League of America, and a letter of Mr. Kajeckas of the Lithuanian Legation, Washington, D.C.

Hollandish-Dutch: We have found only the title of a devotional magazine which may be Dutch, MESSENGER OF BETSCHATTE (sic!), between 1889 and 1904 in Chicago. In Moline from 1906-9 there was published DE VOLKSSTEM from DePere, Wis., joined with a secular Dutch paper, GAZETTE VAN MOLINE.

Slovenian: Only as a "guest" came the AMERIKANSKI SLOVANEK to Joliet from 1900-1925; it was the national organ of the Slovenian Catholic Union, founded as such in Tower, Minn., in 1891; in 1925 it was transferred to Chicago and in 1948 to Cleveland. This benevolent society was founded by Rev. F. S. Sustersic who also did much to organize Slovenian parishes in Illinois.

The Irish. They came early to the Middle West, sent by immigrant societies in New York or New Orleans, after the 1798 uprising and in much larger groups during the 1840's and 1850's as a result of famine. A characteristic attitude, reflecting their home status or lack of it, was a love for independence. On the whole they were and remained Catholic. The first resident priest in Chicago (1833) found

several Irish families there; the first bishop in 1844 was Irish. Then, when highways, canals and railroads were built in the 1850's many Irish laborers arrived and soon a few distinguished themselves in public life; already in 1833/4 some brilliant lawyers had arrived. Irish also participated in the building of the Illinois-Michigan Canal (1829-44), including some Irish engineers. Early teachers in the public schools were soldiers, often Irish, released from the Revolutionary War. Irish men in Chicago were interested in creating a public library and a university. Irish priests have a large share in preserving Catholicism in Illinois. From our view we are especially interested in the presence of many Irish journalists: in 1833 John Calhoun established the first secular newspaper in Chicago; Sheehan, Medill, Sullivan and Walsh are names connected with other secular papers. J. F. Finerty, already the son of a leading journalist in Ireland, founded in 1882 the Irish-Catholic *CITIZEN* and was elected to Congress as an independent Democrat. In Ap 1872 the Irish, with 300 members, began their Ancient Order of Hibernian group which grew in 10 years to 7,000, spreading into every parish and many counties.

In 1900 Illinois' Irish-born population was 114,563, among 1,516,459 in the U.S.; of these 73,912 lived in Chicago. We have noted 10 serial publications with an Irish-Catholic tendency, one published in Oak Park, one in Peoria, one in Springfield, and the others in Chicago. In addition there were other titles of doubtful Catholicity such as *IRISH REPUBLIC* (1867-8), *IRISH-AMERICAN FREEMAN* (1879-?), *CELTO-AMERICAN* (1888-9), *IRISH-AMERICAN* (1894-8), and in Peoria, appeared (1880) in green *THE IRISH RECORD* to which various prominent writers, such as Bishop John L. Spalding, were invited to contribute. (Henthorne, 76). Was it a "one-shot" publication or a real serial?

The chronological list follows:

IRISH STANDARD (Peoria, 1858)
IRISH CITIZEN (Chi. 1868-73)
THE CHICAGO PILOT (1874-1906)
THE HOME LIGHT (1874-1906)
THE IRISH TRIBUNE (Chi. 1876-82)
CHICAGO CATHOLIC NEWS (1879-99)

THE A. O. H. EMERALD (Spr. & Chi. 1879-81)
DONAHOE'S JOURNAL (Chi. 1880-1)
THE CITIZEN (Chi. 1882-1926)
THE HIBERNIAN MONTHLY (Chi. 1887)
EMERALD (Oak Park, 1893)

Non-Irish, English-speaking. In the serial field this group fell somewhat in comparison with the Irish and the foreigners; only 40 out of 91 Catholic periodicals in Chicago and 13 out of 20 in the state were issued by this group. Yet these Catholic English newspapers were the most important in a sense, having the task of uniting all nationality and linguistic groups. Following is a table of Chicago's "English" and "Irish-English" weeklies; the five English are marked with * and XXX while the Irish have numbers and xxx.

1850.....1860.....1870.....1880.....1890..1900

* THE WESTERN TABLET	XXXX	
1. THE IRISH CITIZEN		xxxxx?
* THE WESTERN CATHOLIC		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
* THE CATHOLIC VINDICATOR(ed. of Milw.)	XXXXXX	
2. THE CHICAGO PILOT		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
3. THE HOME LIGHT		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
4. THE IRISH TRIBUNE		xxxxxxx
5. CHICAGO CATHOLIC NEWS		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
6. THE CITIZEN		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
* CATHOLIC HOME (Newspaper from 1888 ff.)		XXXXX
* THE NEW WORLD		XXXXXX

We cite the gap of 12 years after 1855 and we note how the "English" papers without the "Irish" would cover only thinly with one or two papers the same years but together with the "Irish" there were often four to six papers published simultaneously.

The balance of the state adds little, only three titles: THE CATHOLIC NEWS of Springfield (1878-9), THE WESTERN CATHOLIC PRESS of Quincy (1884-?1892), and THE WESTERN CATHOLIC, also of Quincy (1897 ff.). Certainly, in addition, papers of nearby cities, such as Milwaukee, St. Louis and St. Paul were read in Illinois.

C H I C A G O

THE A. O. H. EMERALD (1879-81); at Chicago (1882-91).
 SEE: SPRINGFIELD. This Irish-Catholic weekly society-paper was published from 1879-90 or 91 with two parallel editions; until 1881 the main office was in Springfield, then in Chicago with a branch in the other city. Its title had changed to CHICAGO, resp. SPRINGFIELD A. O. H. EMERALD, or, 1885 ff. to THE EMERALD. In Chicago the first division of the A. O. H. was begun in Ap 1872 with 300 members; by 1880 it had 7000 members in all the parishes; later it spread throughout the state. It also established ladies' auxiliaries.

THE ACADEMIA (1891-5-?)

This Catholic monthly school-paper was, according to Middleton, begun in 1891; it was mentioned with similar publications in the "Exchanges" of OUR YOUNG PEOPLE, Milwaukee, on D 14 1895. We do not know how long it continued nor even which of Chicago's many Catholic schools produced it.

We designate it as "Catholic by purpose" (lc) because of Middleton's inclusion.

Sources: Middleton (1908), 29; OUR YOUNG PEOPLE, Milwaukee, D 14 1895.

Locations: None.

For AMERIKANSKI SLOVENEK (Chicago, 1925-47), SEE, Tower, Minn., (S 3 1891-) and also Joliet, Ill. (1900-). In Chicago this Slovenian Catholic weekly newspaper and society-paper had become a daily (exc. Su. and Mo.), owned and published by the Edinost Pub. Co., at least until 1932. Only one editor's name was found, John Jerich, around 1930-4. In 1932 the office was at 1849 W. 22nd St.; in 1942 at 1843 W. Cermak Rd. It was independent politically; it remains as the official organ of the Slovenian Catholic Union. In 1945 the daily changed to a semi-weekly. In 1948 it was moved to Cleveland where it is still published with a weekly circulation of 18,000. It is now listed by CPD as a magazine.

L'AMÉRIQUE (1868-71)

This French-Canadian, Catholic weekly or semi-weekly (Scott) newspaper, written in French, began late in 1868, after L'OBSERVATEUR had expired. From the latter the former publisher Samuel-E. Pints became a member of the new publishing firm: Théophile Guérout and S.-E. Pints; Louis Fréchette, the editor, took the same position in the new paper. The office was at 162 Madison St. Fréchette made it a good journal since he was heavily engaged in the Canadian presidential campaign. He did not die in fall, 1870 as Belisle said; he was only absent in Canada. According to Tétrault, the Ill. State Hist. Society Library has a letter of Mr 14 1905. During the editor's absences the Swiss-born Lafontaine acted as substitute; he directed the paper from a pro-German view which was disliked by the French readers and particularly so at the time of the Franco-Prussian War. The loss of subscribers made Fréchette furious; he stopped the publication and went to Canada. In L'ETOILE Fréchette was described as a man like Victor Hugo or, worshipping him, a poet from Canada, author of LEGENDE D'UN PEUPLE, a fighter for Canadian independence. We have no data on format, nor circulation figures.

"Catholic by national tradition" (3).

Sources: Belisle, 28; Tétrault, 16, note 10; L'ETOILE, 50th, 12; Scott:ILL.,100; CHIC. CITY DIR.(1869-70); Th.-Martin of U.St.J-B.

Locations: None.

ANGELUS (1892-1904)

A Catholic monthly magazine, established in 1892 (Rowell) but listed only once in his 1903 directory; the CHIC. CITY DIR. carried it to 1904. As publisher and editor Rowell had T.E. Smith, Jr. In the Chicago library catalogs the same title was located in ICH¹ but with the addition "AND CONGREGATIONAL NEWS" v.1, 1889, with a Rev. "Moses" Smith as contributor; it was Protestant in content. The publisher was Kimball and Hicks of 1034 Monroe St. Our ANGELUS is different. In the CHIC. CITY DIRECTORY an ANGELUS was listed from 1895-1904 but

with no further details besides office addresses. This seems to be our title: 1895-8, Room 1008, 358 Dearborn St., in the same location as the COURRIER DE CHICAGO; then in 1899 at 613 Pullman St.; it is even possible that in 1900 this Catholic periodical was located at 710 Masonic Temple until 1904.

Details: 16 pages of 6x9 inches, priced at 50¢ in 1903; circulation in 1902 of 1083 copies.

Rowell's designation of "Roman-Catholic" means "Catholic by purpose"(1c).

Sources: Rowell (1903); CHIC. CITY DIR. (1895-1904).

Locations: None.

L'AVENIR NATIONAL DE L'OUEST (Mr-My 1886)

This French-Canadian, Catholic weekly newspaper, written in French, existed for only two months, Mr to My 1886. J.-B.-L. Lemoine was its publisher and editor who sold it to J.-E. Cyr, who had been, for a very short time in 1886 with LE RALLIEMENT of Northampton, Mass.(q.v.), which began Ap 1 1886. We do not know what disposition he made of AVENIR. Belisle, following p.434, reproduced a title page of one number; in the center is a long description of the restoration of St.Augustine's Church by Msgr. Delany; other details are too small to be read.

We have no details on format and circulation.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: Belisle, 32, 120, and 434; Tétrault, 29; letter of Th.Martin of U.St.J.-B.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN. RWoU is supposed to have the originals of the reproductions in Belisle (supra).

THE BOYS' PROTECTOR (N 1887-D 1889)

See first THE HOMELESS BOY (Chicago).

This was the second periodical of The Mission of Our Lady of Mercy,

a Catholic monthly juvenile magazine, established in N 1887 and published until D 1889, a copy of which we saw; already it was partly thought to be for newspaper-boys and therefore it is not astonishing to see it succeeded by THE NEWSBOYS' PROTECTOR (q.v.) in 1890. As with THE HOMELESS BOY, THE BOYS' PROTECTOR was published and edited by D.S.A. Mahoney, the director of The Home for Working Boys, 45 & 47 E. Jackson Blvd. He was helped by a layman as editor, John M. Duffy, at least for v.3, no.2 in D 1889 when his name is on the masthead. The subtitle was "Devoted to the welfare of the homeless boys of Chicago". In content it consisted mostly of stories and anecdotes of educational and moralizing style; it carried ads. Details: 16 pages, with cover; 10x12 inches; \$1.00.

Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: Middleton(1893); copy at IChi.

Locations: Not in ULS. IChi, v.3, no.2 (D 1889); PPChi, v.2, nos.3,4 (1888-1890)

C. O. F. THE GUIDE (Ap 1888-Ap 1893)

The Catholic Order of Forester's GUIDE was a Catholic monthly society-paper, begun in Ap 1888 and continued to Ap 1893. According to Carroll's letter (infra) it existed for only a few issues around 1893 and he was uncertain that it could be called a periodical. But in 1893 Dauchy gave 1888 as the founding date; meanwhile in 1960 we found copies in PPChi which show the dates for six volumes of the monthly. Its subtitle was "A journal devoted to the interests of the Catholic Order of Foresters". Since 1883 had existed the Illinois Catholic Foresters in Chicago which had since Ag 1885 a society-organ, THE CATHOLIC HOME (q.v.) which became more and more a family newspaper, especially when, in 1888, the GUIDE took away the society items. Both journals ceased in 1893; THE CATHOLIC FORESTER (q.v.) continued the GUIDE in Milwaukee, Chicago and Columbus, Ohio where it is still continued in 1960. Details: 8 pages, 3 cols., 10½x15 inches/ 25¢

"Catholic by attitude" (2) as a society-paper.

Sources: Dauchy (1893); letter from Thomas J. Carroll, editor and

publisher of THE CATHOLIC FORESTER in 1953.

Locations: Not in ULS. PPChi:v.5,nos.7,9,11,12 (O,D 1893; F Mr 1893);v.6,no.1 (Ap 1893).

THE C. T. A. PLAIN DEALER (Mr 1898-Je 1901-?)

This Catholic Total Abstinence semi-monthly society-paper was established in Mr 1898 and continued at least to Je 1901, which we saw; we do not know its terminal date. It was the organ of the C. T. A. Union of Illinois of which we saw the 1886 Proceedings of the 15th annual convention in Chicago of 20 pages; therefore it was established at least in 1871 or 1872. We examined v.4,no. 9; there was no editor nor publisher given but the address was N. Robery (?) St.; since its objectives were promotion of temperance, this gave the tone to the stories, statistics, etc. Details: Small format of 8 pages, 3 columns, 8x11 3/4"; 25¢; illustrated.

"Catholic by attitude" (2).

Sources: Bland (in bibliography); C.T.A.Union of Illinois, Proceedings of 15th annual convention in Chicago, 1886.

Locations: Not in ULS. PPChi:v.4,no.9 (Je 1901).

CATHOLIC COMPANION (1888-90)

This was a Catholic monthly juvenile magazine, begun in 1888 (Ayer) but listed there only once in 1890 when it probably died. Editor and publisher was A. J. Schiml.

Details: 16 pages, 12x17 inches, \$1.00; 1890 circulation: 4,125.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c)

Source: Ayer (1890).

Locations: None.

For THE CATHOLIC FORESTER at Chicago (1896-1910)
 SEE Milwaukee (1893-96) and Columbus, Ohio (?1910-1960+).
 This Milwaukee item (q.v. Wisconsin, p.44-5) of 1893 ff.
 was a Catholic monthly, sometimes quarterly, society-paper.
 There was in Chicago an earlier local Illinois Catholic
 Order of Foresters (My 24 1883 ff.) having a publica-
 tion, THE CATHOLIC HOME (q.v.) from Ag 1885 to S 1892, ac-
 companied by THE C. O. F. GUIDE (q.v.); meanwhile THE CA-
 THOLIC FORESTER was the organ of the national Catholic Or-
 der of Foresters; (q.v. Milwaukee). Several years ago when
 we searched for THE CATHOLIC FORESTER we were not able to
 find when it had moved to Chicago; we had believed it to
 be around 1912/13. Now, in 1960, we found it listed in the
 CHIC. CITY DIR. from 1896-1910 with these addresses: in
 1896, Room 60 of 85 Fifth Ave.; from 1897-1910, R1228, 108
 LaSalle St. Still uncertain are we of the date when it
 moved to Columbus.
 "Catholic by attitude", as a society-paper.
 Location: (Chicago only): IU (44), 1937+

THE CATHOLIC HOME (Ag 1885-S 1892)

It was a Catholic weekly, first a magazine-like society-paper, but
 after 1886 more a local family newspaper, founded and published at
 first by the Illinois Catholic Order of Foresters, established My
 24 1883; the C. H. followed in Ag 1885 and continued to S 1892. We
 saw copies held by ICMILC and PPCHi but are not completely able to
 correlate volumes and dates; there must have been an irregularity
 in the beginning. The first editor was John F. Scanlon, also named
 as publisher in 1886; he may have remained to 1887. M. J. Kelly was
 associate editor in 1886. The office was then at 137 Madison St.;
 somewhat later in the same year it was at Room 27, 126 Washington
 St. The CITY DIRECTORY gave only a manager's name in 1887, Maurice
 J. Dooley. A new editor followed in 1888 while Owen Morgan became
 the publisher to 1890 or even longer. In 1888 the new office was
 at Room 7, 415 Dearborn St. until 1892. Sometime Judge John Hyde
 had been its editor (ARCH.CHIC.1920,769) before Rev. Dr. Jas. J.
 McGovern, author of the SOUVENIR OF THE SILVER JUBILEE, became ow-
 ner, publisher and editor before 1892. In v.7,no.27 (1890) readers
 were informed that THE CATHOLIC HOME had purchased the plant and

mailing list of the "late WESTERN CATHOLIC" of this city. Abp. Feehan had called a meeting of all pastors in J1 1892; after long discussion it was decided to purchase the CATHOLIC HOME for \$5,000 from Father McGovern to begin a new Catholic paper with the name THE NEW WORLD (q.v.), which, on S 10 1892 directly continued the HOME but now as the official diocesan paper. As a society-paper THE CATHOLIC HOME and C. O. F. THE GUIDE were continued by THE CATHOLIC FORESTER in 1893 (q.v.).

From the beginning THE CATHOLIC HOME intended to be "A monthly journal devoted to the interests of Catholic families and societies.--Official paper of the Illinois Catholic Order of Foresters." The latter function was taken away in Ap 1888 when C. O. F. THE GUIDE assumed this task so the HOME'S subtitle became, "Devoted to the interests of Catholic families, societies and moral literature in the Archdiocese of Chicago". After church and society news it carried Irish and British information with a few from Europe; there were stories, poems, book notes, a music sheet, long articles, and about a page of ads. In 1889 it called itself "The only Catholic paper, published in the English language in Chicago" which is incorrect; see THE WESTERN CATHOLIC in existence from 1868. Although not an Irish paper, Irish news sometimes appeared on the opening page. To procure more subscribers the publisher tried in Ja 1889 by reducing the price to \$2.00, with a gift promise to each who would bring twelve more subscribers. In 1890, as announced in v.7, no.27, "The C.H. (has) purchased the plant, mail-list (etc.) of the late WESTERN CATHOLIC of this city". That was wishful thinking as the WESTERN CATHOLIC continued as W. C. NEWS (q.v.) 1890 ff. The mailing list does not seem to have helped much since the circulation figure of 9,000 in 1886 was never reached again.

Details: The Saturday paper began with 16 pages, 10x14, changed in 1886 to 10x16, now without cover. It was priced first at \$1.00, until 1887, \$2.00. It had few illustrations; circulation ranged from 8-9,000 copies. In 1888 the 8 pages, 6 cols., measured 12x18;

in 1890-2 it was 15x21, like a conventional newspaper; the price was \$2.50; in 1889 it was reduced to \$2.00. 5,000 copies were circulated in 1890, and 8,000 when the paper ended.

It was "Catholic by attitude" (2) in the beginning; then, from 1888, "Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: Middleton (1893); Alden (1886); Rowell (1886-90); Remington (1893); Batten (1892); Hoffmann (1891-4); AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, (1890-1); NCA (1951), 515; ARCH.CHIC.(1920), 769; Kirkfleet, 221-2; CHIC.CITY DIR (1885-92); Munsell, II, 30; originals of 1888-90.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. IU: (1888; 1890). ICMILC: (Ap 28 1888-Ag 16 1890). PPCHi: S1885 (1886-90), 1891, (1892); 1886-7, (bd.together) and 1888-90 (bd.together).

THE CATHOLIC HOME JOURNAL (Ja 1895-7)

Chicago, Ja 1895-7

also for New York, Denver, San Francisco, and (?) St.Louis.

This Catholic monthly magazine, intended to be nation-wide, with sub-offices in Chicago, New York, Denver and San Francisco, was established in Ja 1892 but lasted only two years, it would seem. It had the subtitle of "A Catholic magazine for every member in the family." Its start was announced in the ROSARY magazine in 1895: "It starts well; ... it is moderate; the leading article is 'Women's Influence in the Home' by Cardinal Gibbons." At PPCHi we saw v.1, no.1; no editor was given but as publisher, the "Catholic Home Journal Pub. Co."; address, Box 296. Its purpose was "to fill a place in the home life. There are secular/^{journals}/having met great success; this journal shall embody all that is good (of them) and in addition be thoroughly Catholic; (it) will have a department for younger readers (as well as things) interesting for the mature minds of the family. While the offices are in Chicago, the paper will not be local (but) will circulate in every state and territory in the Union." Though the price was low and intentions good, their ambition was not realized. It may be that the Chicago office

was moved in 1897 to St. Louis because there appeared the same title in that year but without editor or publisher; therefore we are not certain.

Details: 16 pages, 4 columns, 10x15 inches; 50¢

"Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: ROSARY (1895), 219; Ayer (1896-7); original at PPCHI.

Locations: Not in ULS. PPCHI:v.1,no.1,(Ja 1895).

CATHOLIC JUVENILE FRIEND (1899-?1911)

On this Catholic, perhaps monthly, juvenile magazine, established in 1899 and possibly continuing to 1911, we were able to find it only in CHIC. CITY DIR. (1899) with an address at 378 Orleans St. Through the CATHOLIC DIRECTORIES of the period we came indirectly to the Children's Home at Orleans and Hill Sts., for which the title was published. It is described in the ARCH. OF CHICAGO (1920), as the "Illinois Industrial School for Girls", established in 1885, enlarged in S 1889. In charge were the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, with a board of lay directors whose president for 22 years was Charles A. Mair. During its 26 years, prior to the transfer in 1911 to Des Plaines, the school trained 13,756 children. It is possible that the periodical continued that long.

No details on format and circulation.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: CHIC.CITY DIR. (1899); ARCHDIOC. OF CHIC.(1920),754-6.

Locations: None.

CATHOLIC NEWS. SEE: CHICAGO CATHOLIC NEWS

CATHOLIC PILOT. SEE: THE CHICAGO PILOT

THE CATHOLIC RECORD (N 1885-6-?)

This Catholic monthly magazine and society-paper began in N 1885 and continued perhaps somewhat longer than its no.3 in Ja 1886; at PPChi we have seen v.1,nos.2,3 (D 1885 and Ja 1886). Alden and Rowell listed it only once, in 1886. It proposed to carry articles and news on religion, temperance, benevolent societies, and current questions. It seemed to have as a special object the focusing of attention on the operation of religious and benevolent societies.

"We desire to have THE CATHOLIC RECORD truly Catholic in spirit."

No editor nor publisher is given, only an address of 93 Fifth Ave. The issues we saw had three pages of ads.

Details: 16 pages, 3 cols.; 7x11 inches. 75¢

"Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: Middleton (1893); Alden (1886); Rowell (1886); Lucey, IV, 222.

Locations: Not in ULS. PPChi: v.1,nos.2,3 (D 1885, Ja 1886).

THE CATHOLIC RELIGIOUS YOUTH (S 1895-1907)

Chicago (S 1895-1907) and
Blue Island, Ill. (1898-1901/2)

This Catholic monthly (bi-mo.also) juvenile magazine was established in Chicago at 2840 State St. (Rowell) in 1895, Sept. according to PPChi copy and lasted to 1907 (Hoffmann). From the PPChi issues we know that it was "published monthly for the priestly education of orphan students" by J. M. Klueh; it contained serious religious articles and essays together with "Chats with Boys" and "Chats with Girls". Klueh seems not to have been a priest since he is not listed in the CATHOLIC DIRECTORIES. He was given as editor and publisher of the same magazine as a bi-monthly by Rowell and Dauchy in Blue Island for some years; probably he moved in 1898 to Blue Island and returned to Chicago after 1901/2; Hoffmann, however, had the magazine listed as a monthly in Chicago down to 1907.

Details: for the Chicago period, 16 pages, 8x12; \$1.00; illustrated; for Blue Island, 20 pages, 8x11; \$1.00; circulation under 1,000.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: Hoffmann (1896-1907); Lucey IV, 223; Dauchy (1899-1901); Rowell (1899-1902).

Locations: Not in ULS. PPCI, v.2, nos.1, 3 (S, N 1896).

THE CATHOLIC TRUTH (1899-1903 or 1908)

This Catholic monthly magazine was published in the interests of Negroes. It was established in 1899 (Rowell, who listed it to 1903); Hoffmann continued the listing to 1908. L. C. Valle was given as editor and The Catholic Publication Co., as publisher. Lucey suggests it may be the first Catholic Negro monthly; however there are, as far as we now know, THE COLORED HARVEST (1880) and the FLIGHT (1894) in Baltimore, THE JOSEPHITE (1898) of Montgomery, Ala., though more for colored childrens' missions and in the same year of 1899 another monthly of the same type as TRUTH, the ARKANSAS COLORED CATHOLIC, Pine Bluff, Ark., and the first colored weekly newspaper, the AMERICAN CATHOLIC TRIBUNE of Detroit and Cincinnati from 1886 on.

Details from Rowell: 8 pages, 8½x11; \$1.00; circulation of less than 1,000 from 1891-1903.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: Rowell (1900-3); Hoffmann (1901-8); Lucey IV, 222.

THE CATHOLIC TRUTH was the first Catholic periodical for Negroes in Illinois.

Locations: None.

For THE CATHOLIC VINDICATOR at Chicago (1873-8)

SEE, Milwaukee (1871-N 1878).

Since at the time there existed in Chicago only one Catholic weekly newspaper, THE WESTERN CATHOLIC (1868 ff.), it would appear that a second paper might survive. THE CATHOLIC VINDICATOR, which had begun at Monroe, Wis., in 1870 and had moved in 1871 to Milwaukee, made up in 1873 an edition for Chicago and continued it to its own demise in N 1878.

The CHIC. CITY DIRECTORY listed the C.V. as a Chicago paper from 1873-6 but with the names of the Milwaukee publisher and editor, with a Chicago office address at Room 9, 73 Clark St., for those three years; in the last the name of the agent, John F. Daley, was also given. From 1873-8 Scott listed it as "dated for Chicago and Milwaukee". Rowell carried it only in 1874, adding "issued in Milwaukee". Pettengill added to his Milwaukee listing: "Circulation figures include the Chicago edition". On the Ja 22 1876 issue we noted "Milwaukee, Wis., and Chicago, Ill., 173 S. Desplaines St." which shows the office had moved; the issue carried Chicago local news.

Details: 8 pages; 30x43; \$2.00 in 1874.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c)

Sources for Chicago portion: CHIC. CITY DIR. (1873-6); Scott: ILL., 115; Rowell (1874); Alden (1875).

Locations in Chicago: ICHiv.6, no. 11 (Ja 22 1876).

CATHOLIC WEEKLY. SEE, KATHOLISCHES WOCHENBLATT

THE CATHOLIC YOUNG PEOPLE'S FRIEND. SEE, KATHOLISCHER JUGENDFREUND

ČECHO-AMERICAN (1887-1908?)

This Bohemian Catholic weekly newspaper, written in Czech, was founded in 1887 and ended, at the latest, in 1908. Founder, publisher and editor was Viktorin Keclík, who was already publisher of the ČECHOSLOVAN, also in Chicago from 1883. It is difficult to see why he founded such a similar paper, specified "Democratic and Catholic"; there is a possible reason, that with a Wednesday paper added to the existing Saturday one the Catholic Bohemians may have been less prone to read the anti-Catholic dailies.

Details: Published Wednesday; 8 pages, 15x22; \$2.00, in 1888.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: BIBL. OF F.L.N., 9; Ayer (1888).

Locations: None.

ČECHOSLOVAN (THE BOHEMIAN) (1883-Je 20 1895)

This Bohemian, Catholic weekly newspaper, written in Czech, was begun in 1883, lived "about 13 years", failed once, was revived and finally terminated on Je 20 1895. The publishers, Victorin Keclík and John Geringer, were also the founders and had as editors F. Čemus, Frank Fišera (see also his connection with POKROK and JEDNOTA II and III), Václav Vaněk, and Karel Veselý. The CHIC. CITY DIR. listed the paper only from 1890-6; the office at first was at 223 W. 12th St., to 1888; then at 566 S. Center Ave. to 1895. From THE CATH. WORLD we know that the paper had a hard struggle which makes it difficult to explain why Keclík began another Bohemian Catholic weekly, the ČECHO-AMERIKAN, while this paper had too few paying subscribers. Further, Frank Fišera, one of the editors, did the same with the POKROK of 1893, making it into a third paper for Bohemians.

Details: the Saturday paper had 8 pages from 1884-1892; then in 1893 it began with 10 pages; in 1884 it was 22x30, in 1888, 32x44, and 16x22 in 1893/4. Price was always \$2.50. The sole circulation figure is that of 1893/4: 3,218.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c); in 1890 it was subtitled: "A Catholic weekly" (CHIC. CITY DIR.).

Sources: NEW WORLD (Chi.), v.8, (1900), p.138, col.4; BIBL. OF F.L. N., 9; Ayer (1888-95); Rowell (1884); Hoffmann (1894-5); CHIC. CITY DIR (1890-6).

Locations: None.

THE CHICAGO A. O. H. EMERALD. SEE, Springfield, Ill.

CHICAGO CATHOLIC NEWS (or CATHOLIC NEWS) (1879-80)

perhaps as DONOHUE'S JOURNAL (1880-1)
then continued as CATHOLIC NEWS (-1899)

This Irish, Catholic weekly newspaper was established in 1879 by Henry F. Donohoe who was also publisher and editor with an office at 16 Ayer St. The paper was politically independent. Under the heading title we found it in the CHIC. CITY DIR. only once in 1879/80; in 1880/1, with the same publisher, editor and address there is a DONOHOE'S JOURNAL; was it a new publication or only a change of title of the NEWS? In the first case the journal might have been of a monthly magazine character, parallel to the newspaper (q.v. under DONOHOE'S JOURNAL). In the second case it must have changed back to CATHOLIC NEWS, without "Chicago" because under that form it is listed in 1899 by Pettengill. "Chicago" as part of the title perhaps was only necessary in 1879 because there was at that time in Springfield, Ill., a CATHOLIC NEWS, founded by another editor; it died in the same year. As CATHOLIC NEWS the paper is listed also by Scott. That it had to struggle in the first years is understandable since THE CHICAGO PILOT had already begun vigorously five years earlier.

Details only of 1889 known: 8 pages, 16x22; \$2.00; circulation: 11,500. Since the circulation of the "Chicago", then CATHOLIC, PILOT was only 6,500, one wonders why it ceased in that year.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: Scott: ILL., 145; Pettengill (1899); CHIC. CITY DIR. (1879-80); (1880-1, for DONOHOE'S JOURNAL).

Locations: None.

THE CHICAGO CITIZEN. SEE, THE CITIZEN

THE CHICAGO PILOT (Ag 15 1874-?1878)
 IRISH LEADER AND PILOT (around 1878-9)
 THE CHICAGO PILOT (?1879-89)
 CATHOLIC PILOT (1890-1902, or 1906?)

This Irish, Catholic weekly newspaper, also Irish society paper, was

begun on Ag 15 1874; Rowell and Scott listed it as IRISH LEADER AND PILOT, respectively in 1878 and 1879; perhaps it merged with the IRISH LEADER of whose existence we did not know; the CHIC. CITY DIR. disregarded this title, going on with THE CHICAGO PILOT to 1889, and then noted the change to CATHOLIC PILOT in 1890; on the whole the listing in the different sources was very confusing, often just PILOT. While the paper seems to have ended in 1902 when the CITY DIR. ceased to list it, Ayer and Rowell went on to 1906; Severance even had it in his 1908 list with a new editor's name which would rule out the paper's demise in 1906, but the editor may have been with the paper earlier; no names were given in Ayer and Rowell. The same problem of 1902 or 1906 we have for THE HOME LIGHT, a parallel paper to THE PILOT.

The founder, publisher and first editor was Michael J. Cahill. Since the first Irish paper in Chicago, THE IRISH CITIZEN, had died just about a year earlier, there was an opportunity to establish another. As editor he was succeeded in 1890, when the title had changed to CATHOLIC PILOT, by John M. Higgins. Toward the end (1902-1906) John H. Harris was the editor; it would seem that Cahill kept on as owner and publisher to the end though we are not sure since the CITY DIR. ceased to add names to the title from 1901 ff.; sometimes instead of M. J. Cahill as publisher was given The Catholic Pilot Pub. Co. There were frequent changes of office location: 1875, 132 Lake St.; 1876, 134 Lake; 1878, 211 Clark; 1880, 178 Wabash Ave.; 1883:108 Madison; 1884, 79 Randolph; 1887, 79 & 81 Randolph; 1896, 350 Dearborn; 1898, 52 W. Jackson Blvd.; 1901, 181 Washington; 1902, 2105 Wabash. From 1886 to 1902 THE HOME LIGHT (q.v.) shared the same offices; this was a literary family weekly, also published by Cahill. AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind., in its Oct. 24, 1874 issue gave it favorable mention as "a good family paper". We saw the issue of S 2 1876; the opening page carried general Catholic and Irish news; Cahill expressed in this number his wish to begin a daily, hoping to procure 5,000 subscribers among Chicago's Irish but he was overly optimistic and never dared the enterprise. In an ad in Pettengill (1878) it is noted that the paper "represented the Irish-American population

of Chicago. ... It is the official organ of the I. C. B. U. (Irish Catholic Benevolent Union) of Illinois, also of the Irish Catholic Temperance and Benevolent Societies of Chicago." In an ad in Alden (1883, 568) it refers to itself as "The only paper that extensively reaches the Catholic element of Chicago and the Northwest, numbering in this City alone over 250,000 people"; a similar ad appears in 1886, 974. In the nineties the CATHOLIC PILOT seemed to have lost its force: did the Irish CATHOLIC NEWS take away so many subscribers-- it had 11,500 in 1899, or was it the founding of THE NEW WORLD (1892) that caused it difficulty? After 1901 the different directories gradually ceased to list it.

Details: A Saturday paper, always with 8 pages, which changed size several times from 15x22 to 29x46 and back again. Price began at \$1.00, went to \$2.00 in 1878, down to \$1.50 in 1880 and back to \$1.00 in 1892. Circulation: 1876, 3,000; 1878, 3,500; 1880, 4,000; 1883, 4,500, 1886, 6,500, 1891/2, 5,000, 1892, 3,000, and 3,600 in 1900.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c) under all titles.

THE CHICAGO PILOT was the first Irish weekly newspaper in Chicago; it was joined by the CHICAGO CATHOLIC NEWS as the second until 1899. Sources: AVE MARIA, Notre Dame (0 24 1874); CATH. CITIZEN, Newark, (Mr 6 1875); Pettengill (1878-92); Rowell (1876-1906); Ayer (1878-1906); Alden (1883, 6, 1891, 2); Hoffmann (1891-5); Dauchy (1890-1901); Eureka (1893); Remington (1892-1900); Batten (1892, 5, 7); Middleton (1893); J. Dunn (1895), 717; Severance (1908); Scott:ILL., 120; CHIC. CITY DIR. (1895-1902).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. ICHi, v.3, no.24 (S 2 1876).

THE CHICAGO REVIEW (Ap 1 1894-)

THE REVIEW (Ap 8 1894-)

THE CATHOLIC FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW (Ja 1905-)

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW (Ja 1912-Ja 1935)

Chicago, (Ap 1 1894-)

St. Louis and Chicago (Jl 1895-8)

St. Louis (1898-Ja 1935)

1. In Chicago:

This was a Catholic publication, German in content but English in language, a monthly, weekly, semi-monthly and finally a monthly again; of religious, literary and a general character, it began on Ap 1 1894 with the opening number entitled THE CHICAGO REVIEW and the second as THE REVIEW; under various titles as listed above it continued to Ja 1935, v.42, no.1, the Memorial issue for its founder, Arthur Preuss. Although originating in Chicago neither ULS nor the Library of Congress card mention it. As to the first change of title, the editor noted in v.1,no.2 that the postoffice had informed him of another publication called THE CHICAGO REVIEW which had been accepted for second-class mail and therefore it was decided to call it THE REVIEW. In 1893/4 there was still in Chicago Wm. H. Thorne's THE GLOBE REVIEW which later went to New York City. v.1 carried the name of Kuhlmann and Preuss as publishers with Kuhlmann's office address as 302 North Ave. (For Kuhlmann, see DER WELTBUEGER, Chicago.) Arthur Preuss signed as editor and publisher.

Arthur Preuss was born in 1871 in St. Louis, the son of Professor Edward Preuss. (Bland, HIBERNIAN CRUSADE, 216, believes that his real name was Theodore Wolfram but without giving a reason.) At the time he was editor of the St. Louis AMERIKA he was converted from Lutheranism. The family belonged to SS. Peter and Paul Parish under Father Goller, a staunch defender of the rights of German Catholics. Edward Preuss was rather strict, educating his children more in philosophy and theology than literature. After parochial school Arthur went to Canisius College (Buffalo) and St. Francis (Quincy, Ill.) for an A. B. and an A.M. After graduation he joined his father on the AMERIKA staff for a year, then went to Chicago as editor of Wm. Kuhlmann's papers, DER WELTBUEGER, its KATHOLISCHES SONNTAGSBLATT, and DIE GLOCKE, located in Indianapolis. He kept this position from 1892 to My 1896 although meanwhile he had begun his own CHICAGO REVIEW, or THE REVIEW, on Ap 1 1894, and had moved with it to St. Louis (Jl 1895). There again he worked with the daily AMERIKA but continued to his life's end his own magazine, later called THE CATHOLIC FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW (1905-), and THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW (1912-). He translated three sets from German: 1. Pohle-Preuss DOGMATIC THEOLOGY in 12v.; 2. Brunsmann-Preuss FUNDAMENTAL THEOLOGY in 4v.; and, 3. Koch-Preuss MORAL THEOLOGY, in 5 v. From 1896 to 1934 he was literary editor for the B. Herder Book Co., of St. Louis; therefore his REVIEW regularly carried that firm's list. He was also advisor for the Society of the Divine Word Press of Techny, Ill., where his REVIEW was printed from 1906-14. He wrote three books: 1. A LIFE OF ARCH-BISHOP KENRICK; 2. THE FUNDAMENTAL FALLACY OF SOCIALISM. (B. Herder, 1907); 3. A STUDY IN AMERICAN FREEMASONRY (B. Herder,

1908). These themes are found regularly in the REVIEW. Preuss contributed to English and German magazines and was corresponding editor of the Buffalo ECHO and the St. Paul WANDERER.

A friend of his, Rev. Charles Kuhlmann, expressed some of the same ideas in his CHURCH PROGRESS (Marshall, Ill.); while editor of the papers of Wm. Kuhlmann he discusses the slow Americanization of German immigrants but also pointed out their high cultural background. Condé Pallen, editor of THE CATHOLIC WORLD (St. Louis), 1886-96, was another of Preuss' journalistic friends. Both supported the tendency of assimilation of foreigners in the American way of life but this policy did not extend to accepting religious indifferentism, erroneously called liberalism which would have finally resulted in giving up Catholic dogmatic and moral principles.

Rothensteiner, historian of the St. Louis Archdiocese, wrote in the last issue of Preuss' FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW in Jan 1935:

This little but mighty magazine was always an organ of the Church militant; Catholic to the core, but outspoken on matters that were not of faith and morals. In necessary things, unity, in doubtful cases, liberty, in everything, CHARITY (that was his motto). Arthur Preuss was a most lovable man, a true friend and gentleman, kindhearted and considerate of other people's feelings. But in his Review, he was a defender of the Church ... against all attacks from without and from within. ... He was endowed with all the weapons of offense and defense: a living faith, a penetrating mind, a sure judgment and a singular fund of knowledge. ... Violent (in) battles against "Americanism" and "Modernism".

Arthur Preuss was one of the most important writers, an able and truly honest journalist. His death, Dec. 16, 1934, was a heavy loss to the Catholic press, science, and the Church.

Was he also proprietor? His office was at 145 Schiller St. Since he was at the time the editor of Wm. Kuhlmann's papers, he advertised regularly in 1895-5 in the KATHOLISCHES SONNTAGSBLATT which at that time was connected with DIE GLOCKE (Indianapolis) but at the Chicago address of 302 North Ave. Until May 1896 he was in charge of both. The CHIC. CITY DIR. listed THE REVIEW up to 1898 with two new offices, in 1897, 1004 Michigan Ave., and in 1898, Room 428, 59 Clark St., though at that time Preuss had left Chicago. Arthur Preuss had introduced his REVIEW with a Prospectus in which he said:

THE CHICAGO REVIEW is a German paper in an English dress, or-

gan of our people who are either German-born or of German descent; (it is intended) to bring German ideas and sentiments home. We believe in the Americanization of foreign elements ... but the process must be natural. THE CHICAGO REVIEW is not a Church paper; it is "Catholic" because both publishers are practical Catholics and guarantee the exclusion of anti-Catholic sentiments and ... the prominence of Catholic subjects. ... It intends to (be) a semi-monthly.

Not only did it become that but after six months it became a weekly and remained such to 1904. In content it devoted much space to literature, chiefly German, with stories, book reviews, political comment and some ads throughout the 16 pages. In Oct. 1894 THE CARMELITE REVIEW (p.187) referred to it as "a very promising venture, fearlessly Catholic." The weekly, with 8 pages but sometimes 16, carried much foreign and home news. Preuss treated the topic of temperance but was not a "total abstinence" man. When criticized for being anti-Irish he began to include Irish news also.

2. In St. Louis.

In July, 1895 Preuss left Chicago with the REVIEW and returned to his native St. Louis, earning a living through translation and editorial work for others. In his REVIEW his own opinions dominated but he also took excerpts from other sources to give readers "the state of the question", e.g., in 1889 he quoted from CHURCH PROGRESS, CATHOLIC COLUMBIAN, CATHOLIC CITIZEN, HEROLD DES GLAUBENS, KATH. VOLKSZEITUNG, KATH. GLAUBENSBOTE, AMERICAN ECCLESIASTICAL REVIEW, MICHIGAN CATHOLIC, and many others. In 1899 (v.6) the REVIEW said editorially that

the circle of subscribers and contributors has steadily widened; (it) keeps on fighting the good battle for truth and justice. Although THE REVIEW is no newspaper (Preuss seems to excuse his "news" in a magazine) (it does) bring Catholic and other news from the Catholic viewpoint (together with) good literature, art and music notes.

Of the contributors many were priests.

With v.12 (1905) a new title, THE CATHOLIC FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW, was introduced and issuance changed from weekly to semi-monthly. Preuss'

frail health was the reason but he still promised to continue the program of battling for Catholic truth. But now one notes that he had to fill the issues with quite a few reprints. Even though he had moved to St. Louis from 1906-1914 the magazine was printed at Techny, Ill., by the Society of the Divine Word. In 1912 (v.19) the title was shortened to THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

At that time Preuss often disagreed with THE WESTERN WATCHMAN of St. Louis and with THE NORTHWESTERN CHRONICLE in St. Paul. Misunderstanding about continuance or suppression of foreign parishes and schools developed a dangerous spirit in his own camp; different nationalities were against each other, with all against the secular press.

In 1916 a new office was opened at 18 S. 6th St. and, in 1927, at 15 S. Broadway. In 1928 the magazine's subtitle, "An Independent Review, appealing to clergy and educated laity" showed clearly that Preuss did not intend to popularize; therefore Timpe has called him "the representative of the German-American intellectual life." With v. 36 (1929) there were only 15 issues and the following volumes consisted of only 12, making it a monthly again. This time the change was due not only to failing health but, with the disappearance of Preuss' generation, there was less interest. Preuss' last issue was that of Dec. 1934; on Dec. 16th he died and the succeeding Jan 1935 number was a Memorial one, prepared by one of his sons and some friends such as Msgr. Rethensteiner, Joseph Matt, F. R. Kenkel, etc.

Details: Monthly (Apr-S 1894); weekly (1894-D 1904); semi-monthly (Jan 1905-D 1928); 15 issues (Jan 1930-Jan 1935). 16 p., 9x11 and 8 p., 10½x16 at \$1.00 (1894); 16 p., 11x16 at \$1.50 (1895-6); 8p., 11x16 at \$2.00 (1897-1900); 16 p., 8x10½ (1901-4); 36 p., 6x10 (1905-14); 32p. 5½x8½ (1915); 16 p. 7x9½ at \$2.50 (1916-34); \$3.00 (1932-4). No circulation figures available.

Preuss' REVIEW was always "Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: Original and microfilm copies at DCU, DLC, MnCS, PPCHI; Heffmann (for Chicago (1895-6); CARMELITE REV. (Chicago, 1894, p. 187, 257). For St. Louis: Whyte, 100 (1896-1900); Heffmann (1897-

1913); Timpe, 14; Rowell (1901-6); Dauchy (1901); CATH. ENCYC. (Meehan): "Periodical"; Gremling; Lucey IV, 197, 204; Mallet, 238; Am. Bened. Libr.; Holland, 14; Rothensteiner: CATH.JOURN. 30; Bland, 216,n.28; Bro. Martin, 94; Ayer (1928-35); CPD Meier (1923, 28, 32):

Locations: ULS and ULS, S, under FORTNIGHTLY REV., St. Louis (not Chic.) have 26 holdings, none complete. DCU: bd. v.9-41 (1902-34) and micro: v.1 (1894/5); v.2, exc.10 issues; one issue each of v.3 & 4; v.13-14 (1907-9), v.19 (1912), v.23 (1916), v.27 (1920). PPChi: (1894-7), 1898, (1899-1901). Union Catalog at DLC: PPCS, PHi, PPM, PV, PPL-R. In Holland's dissertation, Missouri holdings: MoSHi (7,9-11, 13-14), MoHi (58-8), 9; MoS (1), (18-19), 25-(32)-42; MoSu 8-41; KAM 9-42; In Bro.Martin. ICL, 13-17, 19-23 (31-41); ICMU (12, 18, 21, 24, 27); IMS (1)-13; NN: Je 1912 --1935; MnCS (2-5), 6-41; MH: 15, 16, 19; IaDuC:9, 11-23, 25-38, 40-42. RWoU (Mallet) 14-42

CHICAGO VOLKSZEITUNG (People's Journal) (1893) or, VOLKSZEITUNG
Of this German Catholic weekly newspaper we doubt very much that it was established in 1881, as Rowell alone states. At that time the WELTBUEGER (q.v.) of the same publisher, William Kuhlmann, already existed. Three sources list the C.V. only in 1893 which indicates that after the WELTBUEGER's end in 1892 Kuhlmann wished to revive it under another name and kept for the C.V. the established date of the late paper, sometimes 1880 and otherwise 1881. He did the same in 1895 for DAS KATHOLISCHE SONNTAGSBLATT (q.v.), making it the successor of his first paper after the failure of the VOLKSZEITUNG. Rowell and Remington carry the simple title VOLKSZEITUNG but the CHIC. CITY DIR. adds CHICAGO, rather important for such a common title, used in many places. The C.C.D. also has Kuhlmann's office address, 302 North Ave.
Details: A Wednesday paper, 8 pages, 15x22, at \$2.00; circulation of 4,200.
"Catholic by purpose" (1c)

Sources: Rowell and Remington, both 1893; CHIC. CITY DIR. (1893)

Locations: None

CHURCH CALENDAR OF THE HOLY FAMILY PARISH (Ja 1888-)

This Catholic monthly parish-paper existed from Ja 1888 to v.41, D. 1928, the last copy examined in the parish rectory. Its title was enlarged in Ja 1891. The founder probably was Rev. Wm. F. Poland, S.J., of Holy Family Parish; the latter was publisher; editors were not named except in 1920: Rev. E. A. Jones, S.J. None of the priests there in 1960 knew much about it, only that it surely had ceased by 1935. Brother Th. M. Mulkerins, S.J., mentioned it in the 1923 parish history saying, "this valuable medium of publicity and connecting link between pastor and people has been welcomed. It was a four page folder initially but enlarged to 8 in O 1888; it had been considered one of the best of its kind in the U.S. Still with excellent matter in 1923 it had grown to a periodical of 32 pages. The calendar furnished valuable data for the parish history. In content it carried the usual calendar of feasts, parish regulations, society news, items pertaining to the school, library, and home life, etc."

Details: It enlarged from 4 to 8, then to 10, and finally in 1897 to 32 pages; the size changed from 5x6 to 5x8; no data on price nor circulation as would be expected.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: Middleton (1893); Mulkerins, HOLY FAMILY PARISH (Chi. 1923) 162.

Locations: Holy Family Church Rectory, 1080 W. Roosevelt Road, Chicago, has an almost complete set from O 1888 to D 1928.

CHURCH PROGRESS (of Chicago) (1885-1897)*

*We believe this periodical is not "Roman" Catholic although Hoffmann, Alden, Ayer and Batten so list it; in an Ayer ad in 1886 it was called "a weekly Catholic journal". Yet there is

some indication in Preuss' REVIEW (Ap 1 1894), 1:12, that the publisher, Michael J. Stalbus, was connected with the APA.

With the possibility that it may be an item for us, we note that it was a weekly newspaper, established in 1885 and continuing to 1897. Michael J. Stalbus and Co. were publishers and editors.

CHIC. CITY DIR. listed it for 1886-7 with an office at 94 Washington St.

Details: Published on Saturday, 8 pages, 30x44; 15x22 in the last years; priced first at \$1.50, from 1890 ff. at \$2.00. Circulation: 1886, 3,163; 1888, 3,784; 1893, 3,700; 1895, 3,784.

"Catholic by purpose" (lc) according to directory listings.

Sources: Alden (1886, 52); Ayer (1886, 959; 1895); Batten (1895, 97); Eureka (1893); Rowell (1886-88); Remington (1898); CHIC. CITY DIR. (1886, 87); Hoffmann (1892-4).

Locations: None.

THE CITIZEN (Ja 14 1882-97)

THE CHICAGO CITIZEN (1898-Mr 14 1919)

IRISH NEWS AND CHICAGO CITIZEN (Mr 21 1919-Apr 28 1922)

CHICAGO CITIZEN (My 1922-1926)

This Irish-Catholic weekly newspaper and society-paper was established on Ja 14 1882 in which year it would seem to have killed THE IRISH TRIBUNE. It continued to 1926, with three other Irish papers in Chicago, but underwent several name changes: THE CITIZEN (not mentioned by AN but we have seen copies from 1882-96 with that title; THE CHICAGO CITIZEN (1898-Mr 14 1919) changed to IRISH NEWS AND CHICAGO CITIZEN (-Apr 1922), then to CHICAGO CITIZEN (My 1922-1926). Founder, proprietor and editor was John F. Finerty who remained certainly to 1906; only for 1913 do we know of a new editor, Prof. W. H. Cahill; then there is a gap until 1922 when E. P. Quirke is listed. The first editor had literary editorial assistance from James Sullivan. As publishers were given at first The Citizen Newspaper Co., 1898 ff.; The Chicago Citizen Publishing Co. was listed at the end. The first office was at 162 LaSalle St. The opening number listed its aims as:

Our platform: The undersigned (Finerty) after long experience in the daily press of Chicago has been urged to undertake a weekly journal for the purpose of advocating the Irish and American national principles and affording Irish-Americans a wider opportunity to express sympathy with the cause of their Motherland. In Irish matters: National--offensive personalities will be excluded but matters will be freely discussed. In American affairs: Independent.

No mention of religion. Alden (1886) has no mention though he usually gives a religious classification. CHIC. CITY DIR. gave several addresses: 1885, 79 Dearborn St.; 1894-1908, 69 Dearborn. Contents of S 29 1883 (v.2,no.38) was devoted to a main Irish section, labor news, the New York Catholic council, Bismarck's expulsion of Catholic bishops from Prussia, a critique of John Boyle O'Reilly. MUNSELL'S HISTORY OF CHICAGO (1892; II,30) said:

THE CITIZEN is the ablest paper in the West devoted to the Irish Nationalist cause, edited by John Finerty, representative in Congress (1883-5). It is independently Republican, located in the McCormick block.

Having checked copies at DLC between 1893 and 1896 we can state that there is nothing anti-Catholic or anti-clerical in it but the Catholic matter consists mostly of Irish society news; it calls itself the "official newspaper of the A.O.H. of Illinois and the United Irish Societies". There were no literary reviews in the issues we examined. In 1913 it tried to attract non-Catholics, stressing the "secular newspaper" role while Professor Cahill was editor. After joining with the A.O.H. of Illinois and moving to 511-13 Unity Bldg., it continued to speak of Catholic education and to carry news of Irish and Gaelic associations. From the 1917 CHIC. CITY DIR. we note it moved again, to 127 N. Dearborn where it remained until 1926.

Details: always of 8 pages, changing from 4 to 6 columns; opening size of 14x20, then 16x22; price at first \$2.50 and then (1883-96) \$2.00. Alden (1886) had the sole circulation figure of 15,000.

"Catholic by national tradition" (3).

Sources: Middleton (1893); Alden (1886); Ayer (1883-1926); Hoffmann (1887); CHIC. CITY DIR (1883-1909; ?-1917); MUNSELL'S HISTORY 2:30.

Locations: AN: DLC (v.7,no.8,F 22 1893-D 26 1896); ICHi: Ja 14 1882; (1883-Apr 18 1914); IU: Ag 24 1917-1926. DCU: v.26,no.45 (N 16 1907); v.27 (F 8 1908). PPCHi: Ap 21 1883; (1886-90), 1891-3, (1894-99), Ja 1, Mr 16 1900; 1912 exc. Ja-Ag 17, 1912; 1913 exc. D 20, 27.

THE COLUMBIAN (1867-1907)

COLUMBIAN AND WESTERN CATHOLIC (1908-1924)

THE COLUMBIAN (1925-1960+)

THE COLUMBIAN was and still is a Catholic weekly society paper, begun in 1867 and continuing in 1960. In 1908 it had absorbed the dying WESTERN CATHOLIC of Chicago, adding their title to its own from 1908-1924. It was founded as the official organ of the Chicago archdiocesan Knights of Columbus; publisher was the Columbus Publication Co. In the early period it was not listed in the newspaper directories, not even in CHIC. CITY DIR. before 1907 when it was dropped again and ^{re-}reappeared only in the paper's second period. We have only the 1907 address at 59 Dearborn St. The current publisher furnished no data.

Of the second period, 1908 ff. we know little; the CHIC. CITY DIR. gave in 1910 and 1914 new addresses, 95 Dearborn and then 140 S. Dearborn but no names of editors, etc. to 1917. We had not time to examine the copies at PPHi, single issues of v.39 and 41. It appears to be a typical society paper, calling itself "the oldest Catholic paper in the West" which certainly is incorrect. At ICHi we saw 0 11 1912, no.41 of v.42; this was a special issue commemorating the 420th anniversary of America's discovery, stressing K.C. history, Cardinal Gibbons and other Catholic news. Incidentally, as to volume numeration, if we count back from 1907 or 1912 to v.1, we do not arrive at 1867, probably due to irregularities caused by the 1871 fire or other causes in addition.

In this issue we noted Edward J. Kain as manager, Frank J. Quinn as president, and Joseph J. Thompson as editor. Of the latter, a well-known historian of Catholicism in Illinois, we know that he

was also mentioned in 1930 as editor but not in 1934 so we presume he directed the paper for about 20 years, making it a good organ of its type.

From the third period, since the directories had begun to list it, we found more data: Francis Hanna succeeded Thompson in 1934; in 1939 H.F. du Chateau, in 1948 Harold N. Reeser, in 1951 John J. Kuenster, in 1959 Frank Quinn who still has charge in 1960. In 1934 the office was at 208 W. Washington St.; in 1940 at 95 Dearborn, and from 1948 at 188 W. Randolph.

Details: In the second period it had 10 pages, 10x14, \$1.50; circulation in 1921, 28,000; in 1924, 40,000. In the third period price jumped to \$2.00; circulation was 35,000 in 1932, 40,000 in 1939; 32,786 in 1948, 28,106 in 1951 and 35,768 in 1960. By 1960 it should have completed about 92 to 94 volumes; in 1960 it was Illinois' second oldest Catholic publication.

The society-paper was "Catholic by attitude" (2), approved for the Archdiocese of Chicago and, since 1930, also for Springfield. Sources: Baumgartner, 22, 93; NCA (1931 ff.); CPD Meier (1923-32); CPD Wagner (1942-8); CPD (1950+); CHIC. CITY DIR. (1907; 1910-17); Ayer (1921+)

Locations: ULS: CoDB (11, 63-5); ICL, 64+; KAS (54); 00 (1); PPCHi (34-41) (1907-9). It would seem that the paper's office has a set.

LE COMBAT (The Battle) (Mr 1889-1890 or 91)

See first Plattsburg, N.Y.: LE COMBAT (Ja-F 1889); although founded there it changed tone in Chicago and so we treat it anew.

LA VIE (Life) (1890 or 91-1892)

Plattsburg, N.Y. (Ja-F 1889)

Chicago (Mr 1889-90 or 91)

Marquette, Mich (1890 or 91-92)

Negaunee, Mich. (1892)

This Franco-American, Catholic, weekly newspaper, written in French, was founded by B. Lenthier in Plattsburg, N.Y., in Ja 1889. Lenthier's

main paper, LE NATIONAL, then in Lowell, Mass., forced many papers to take part in the 1892 election on the Democratic side. For this purpose Lenthier also began new papers such as LE COMBAT. He sold it to Dr. Elzéar Paquin of Chicago who discontinued Lenthier's tendencies; Paquin continued as editor-publisher for "somewhat more than two years" during which the CHIC. CITY DIR. listed the office at 441 Center Ave. The new title, LA VIE, was used already in Chicago or in Marquette, Mich. Tétrault said it was moved to Marquette for "some months" or "six months", then probably for financial reasons moved to Negaunee, Mich., in 1892 where on My 14 it finally went back to Lenthier, becoming an edition of LE NATIONAL, taking part in the 1892 election and dying when "le combat", the battle, was over. Belisle carried a reproduction of a Chicago issue of Je 1889; "National et religieuse" was part of its motto.

Details: Published Saturday, 5 columns, \$1.50.

"Catholic by national tradition" (3).

Sources: Belisle, 33, 34, 118, 285, reprod. after 434; Tétrault, 30

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. RWoU is supposed to have the copies reproduced in Belisle.

LE COURRIER-CANADIEN. SEE, KANKAKEE, ILL., LE JOURNAL DE ILLINOIS

COURRIER DE L'ILLINOIS. SEE, KANKAKEE, ILL., LE JOURNAL DE ILLINOIS

COURRIER DE L'OUEST (I) and (II). SEE, KANKAKEE, ILL., LE JOURNAL DE L'ILLINOIS

COURRIER FRANCO-AMÉRICAIN. SEE, KANKAKEE, ILL., LE JOURNAL DE L'ILLINOIS

CZAS (Times) (1887)

This Polish Catholic daily newspaper was founded in 1887 and lasted

only "a few weeks" (Zie), expiring sometime in 1887 (01; 0s). Stanisław Ślisz created this "little daily" (Kruszka), helped by Tomasz Lobarzewski with the publishing and editing. From Ślisz we know that he worked also with the KROPIDŁO (Chicago, 1887-8), probably directly after CZAS ceased publication, and with OJCZYŻNA and POLAK W AMERYCE (Buffalo). Since the newspaper directories do not mention it we have no further data. CZAS represents the third attempt to start a Polish daily in general, and the first in the Catholic daily field, together with the KURYER (Chicago, also 1887). "Catholic by purpose" (1c), based on Ślisz' Catholicism; Osada (55) called him "a pillar of the Catholic camp."

Sources: 01 78; Zie 33; 0s 23, 55; Kr V, 17.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

DONOHUE'S JOURNAL (1880-1)

See also CHICAGO CATHOLIC NEWS (supra)

If this title was not only the second title of the CHICAGO CATHOLIC NEWS but also an independent publication, though published and edited by the same Henry F. Donohue at the same office, 16 Ayers St., then probably it was not a weekly newspaper but an Irish-Catholic monthly magazine, accompanying the NEWS. Since it had only a single listing in CHIC. CITY DIRECTORY it probably ended before the 1881-2 directory appeared.

No details known.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c) like the NEWS; or, "Catholic by national tradition" (3).

Source: CHIC. CITY DIR. (1880-1).

Locations: None.

DZIEŃ ŚWIĘTY (Holy Day) (1882-1912)

This Polish, Catholic farmer's weekly newspaper began in 1882 and disappeared in 1912. Its full title was PAMIĘTAJ ABYŚ DZIEŃ ŚWIĘTY

ŚWIECIEŁ (Remember to keep the Sabbath Holy). It was founded by the GAZETA KATOLICKE as a kind of supplement but was also sold independently. At that time the Polish Literary Society was publisher of the GAZETA KATOLICKE which also published the D.S., until 1884; when the Society disbanded its life-time editor Władysław Smulski became the publisher also. Zie. lists another editor, also from the staff of the GAZETA POLSKA KATOLICKA, Leon Szopinski. The D. S. was a popular journal with the purpose of educating and entertaining Polish, Catholic peasants. In the beginning it had a newspaper size but from content and make-up one could call it a magazine. Details: Published at first on Thursday; 1888 ff. Sunday. From 1884-8 it had 16 pages, 20x24; from 1893-4 to 1900 it was only 8x11, a true magazine format. Price was always \$1.00. One source said it was illustrated. Eureka (1893) gave 3000 as its circulation. "Catholic by purpose" (1c) like the main paper. Ayer has it classed as "Catholic" and Hoffmann included it. Sources: Zie 39; Hoffmann (1891-1913); Rowell (1884-8); Severance (1908; "current"); Eureka (1893); Dauchy (1893); Pettengill (1899); Ayer (1893/4-1900); Ol, Os and Kr do not have it. Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

DZIENNIK CHICAGOWSKI (The Chicago Daily) D 15 1890-1960+)

See first: POLACY W CHICAGO (Ja-D 1890)

This Polish Catholic daily newspaper began D 15 1890 and is still published. Ol. (18,59) stated that a pro-Catholic group of Poles saw it necessary to organize (1887) the Polish Publications Assn., to fight the leftist group of the national press (Courier, Milwaukee). Rev. Vincent Barzyński, Rev. John Radziejewski and others were at the head of the Association which was directly responsible for the founding of WIARA I OJCZYŻNA (1892), KROPIDŁO, as well as D.C., all published by the Polish Pub. Co. (Kr. V, 19). The Resurrectionist Fathers of Chicago, of whom Fr. Barzyński was a member, first published POLACY W CHICAGO which changed in the same year to D.C. Its guiding spirit for many years (1892 ff.) was Stanisław Sz wajkart cited "for (his) 27 years (as) a staunch leader in conservative

Catholic ranks" who received the "Cavalier Cross of St. Sylvester". Other well-known journalists served as editors: Rev. Franciszek Gordon, who was general manager Ja 27 1889-D 28 1898 and the founder of the magazine MACIERZ POLSKA (1898); Tomasz Gordon, Henryk Nagiel (who left in 1906 for Europe), Józef Przydatek (who became chief editor from 1930 ff.), Kazimierz Neuman, Karol Wachtel, who worked at the same time with the NAROD POLSKI (Chicago); Szczesny Zahajkiewicz was also editor as well as L. Niedzwiecki (1942); Rev. Mitchell N. Starzynski was editor until 1955. The Polish Pub. Co., was and is publisher. In 1940 when D.C. celebrated its golden jubilee it was known as a leading religious newspaper, supporting the Democratic party, and with the general aim of upholding American ideals and fostering Polish culture and traditions. (In 1960 the paper still serves the 600,000 Poles in the Chicago area. Rev. Theo. Kłopotowski, C.R., is publisher today.)

Details: Published daily, except Sunday, with 4, later 4-8, pages of 16x22 (with some variation). Price: 1892, \$3.00; 1930, \$5.00; 1948, \$7.00; 1950, \$10.00; 1960, \$15.00. Circulation: 1895, 7,764; 1898, 6,585; 1923, 24,475; 1930, 23,000; 1932, 30,487; 1948, 25,261, 1950, 25,289; 1953, 22,314.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c). CATH. BUILDERS (II,171) called it "always eminently Catholic" as does CATH.ENCY (XII,2).

Sources: Ol 18, 59, 79; Os 25; Zie 35; Kr, V, 61; Baumgartner, 55; CATH. BUILDERS II, 171; CATH. ENCY XII, 211 ff.; Hoffmann (1900-13); CPD Meier (1923 ff.); CPD Wagner (1948); CPD and NCA to date; Rowell (1891-1901); Ayer (1893-1955); Batten (1892); BIBL. OF FLN; ILLINOIS N. DIR., 554; ROCZNIK POLONII 1955.

The D.Z. is the oldest Polish Catholic daily, over 70 years, in the U.S.

Locations: AN: IU (now at ICMILC); PPCh (1890) Ja 11 1892; DLC Ap 13, 14, 1945.

DZIENNIK POLSKI (Polish Daily News)(1895-8)

Its weekly: GAZETA CHICAGOSKA (1896-8)

This Polish, Catholic daily newspaper, founded in 1895, expired acc. to Zie in 1896 but Ayer's last entry in 1898 seems more probable because the weekly edition GAZETA CHICAGOWSKA terminated in that year. Of the sources only Zie and Kr give an editor and they furnish no publisher's name. The editor, Dr. Ignacy Machnikowski, received a good Catholic education in Europe and was called to the States in 1888 by Rev. Vincent Barzyński. He began work with WIARA I OJCZYŻNA (Chicago) as editor until 1897 and after 1898 edited two newspapers, one of them the Catholic WIELKOPOLANIN (Pittsburgh) until 1931 (or longer?). In 1901 he taught at the Polish Seminary in Detroit. In politics D.P. was on the Republication side while the other Polish Catholic daily, DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI supported the Democrats since 1890. Ol, 80, seems to have made a mistake in listing the latter paper as a continuation of DZIENNIK POLSKI.

The weekly edition, GAZETA CHICAGOWSKA, was founded in 1896 and ends with the main paper. Only two sources note its existence, Ayer (1898) and Zie, 45.

Details: Daily, except Sunday, 4 pages of 18x24, at \$3.00; the Saturday paper had 4 pages of the same size at \$1.50

"Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: Zie 37, 258; Ol 80; Os 28; Kr V, 74; Ayer (1897-8)

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

THE EMERALD (A.O.H.). SEE, Springfield, Ill.; for EMERALD (of 1893) at Chicago, SEE, Oak Park, Ill. We presume the Oak Park paper was chiefly intended for Chicago and was a replacement for the late EMERALD of the Ancient Order of Hibernians which ended in 1890-1.

THE FRANCISCAN HERALD (AND FORUM). SEE, Teutopolis, Ill.

GAZETA CHICAGOSKA. SEE, DZIENNIK POLSKI

GAZETA KATOLICKE. SEE, GAZETA POLSKA KATOLICKE

GAZETA POLSKA (0 1873-1913?)

merged in 1913 with GAZETA KATOLICKA but only republished from 1917-21 as NOWY SWIAT which is beyond our program.

This Polish weekly newspaper was begun in 0 1873 and ended probably in 1913; it was not exactly "Catholic"; we include it because of its broad aim and the publishers were Catholic as were some of the editors and most of the readers. The controversies the paper was engaged in were more of local nature and not anti-Catholic.

The founder of GP was at first a factory worker who had the idea of becoming a publisher, Wladyslaw Dyniewicz; in 1872 he bought a bookstore and in 1873 a printing press, publishing books at first and finally the GAZETA. His family, especially his son Kazimierz, helped, thus making the paper a family affair; therefore the paper was also called "Dyniewiczowska" (of the family). The father was not a gifted writer but had the ability to hire good editors. At first Ignacy Wendziński, who became an aggressive leftist and fought the clerical press, worked as editor; he came from the ORZEL POLSKI and PIELGRZYM, two Missouri papers. Then came Wladyslaw Smulski who arrived in America in 1868, getting his first journalistic job here. He left soon to work with the GAZETA POLSKA KATOLICKA. We know the names of two other editors: Wiktor Karłowski and Sygurt Wiśniowski. The paper became the organ of the national group of Poles in America called The Polish National Alliance, while the strictly Catholic group founded the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America. The paper prospered; its office became a center of Polish press activities. W. Dyniewicz founded another Chicago paper in 1874, ZIEMIENIN (q.v.).

It is almost impossible to get a clear picture of the G.P. from the sources of the period after 1913. Most agree that the paper ceased publication in the same year (1913) as the GAZETA KATOLICKA, whose owner at the time was W. Smulski. He bought the G.P., merged both papers under the name of a company called "Polish American" which published books chiefly. Only AN has the G.P. existing until 1917; all other sources jump over four years and have both papers continued by NOWY SWIAT, according to AN: Ja 20 1917 to J1 23 1921 (Zie: 1922). Wachtel said that "Both Gazetas end in 1913." After

World War I the firms of Dyniewicz and Smulski were united, both papers liquidated and only the book store remained. When Smulski died his widow took over. Thus, it may be that between 1913 and 1917 only the book publishing business continued. The new NOWY SWIAT was of a different type, an illustrated paper.

As to appearance we know that the G.P. was nicknamed "sail" because of its large size. We know from AN that it was first a weekly, becoming semi-weekly in 1915 ff. From Rowell and Ayer we learn it was published Saturdays in 1874 and on Thursday from 1877; it had four pages, 22x32 until 1876, then 24x36, and even 29x48 in 1884. The price remained at \$2.00. In 1884 it was labeled Independent; from 1889 onward, Ind. Republican. In this latter period it had a circulation of 8,500.

"Catholic by national tradition" (3) for reasons above.

Sources: Kr V, 113; OI 71, 77, 54, 55; Os 19; Zie 47, 135, 250, 279. AN; Wachtel, 226; Ayer (1898-1900); Rowell (1874-1902).

Locations: AN: Iu, now changed to ICMILC.

GAZETA POLSKA KATOLICKA (Ap 15 1875-My 13 1880)

GAZETA KATOLICKA (My 20 1880-1913)

Its supplement: DZIEN SWIETNY (q.v.) (1882-1912)

This was a Polish Catholic weekly newspaper which began on Ap 15 1875 and, after changing title to GAZETA KATOLICKA, continued to 1913. Sources vary for opening date between 1870 and terminal date between 1913 and 1917. The paper had ancestors in the PIELGRZYM of Union, Mo. (q.v.) (1872-4) and the GAZETA POLSKA KATOLICKA of Detroit (q.v.) (1874-5).

In Chicago Jan Barzyński, who had founded the PIELGRZYM in 1872, took care of G.P.K.; besides him Wladyslaw Smulski, who had been for a short time with the GAZETA POLSKA, and several clergymen took part in the publishing company. The name of the paper changed to GAZETA KATOLICKA on My 20 1880; it was published by the Polish Literary Society. W. Smulski, the vital person in the enterprise, became chief editor.

In 1884 the "Literary Society" disbanded and W. and Jan Smulski, father and son (the latter already listed by Zie with the staff since 1873), became the publishers. W. Smulski also became the proprietor in Ja 1883; he continued the Catholic tradition of the paper but in less militant fashion. CATH. ENCY. (12:205) stated that W. Smulski preserved the splendid Catholic tone so that his paper ranked as the foremost among Polish Catholic weeklies.

When in 1887 WIARA I OJCZYŻNA was founded in Chicago, this paper became the organ of the PRCU; it did not mean that the G. K. lost its purpose and no statement of this nature could be found in our sources but Kruszyka IV, 19, said that "more" organs were needed to fight the anti-clericals. The KROPIDŁO, also established in Chicago in 1887, joined those battles. Besides the two Smulskis, who remained until 1913, no publishers but some editors are known: Józef Olbiński (1873-1913) and Leon Szopiński (1874-1913), both of whom had worked for the predecessors of the G.K.

The G. K. published a supplement: see DZIEN ŚWIĘTY (complete title: PAMIĘTAJ ABYSZ DZIEN ŚWIĘTY ŚWIECIŁ) which was an independent magazine also, published from 1882 to 1912. Besides the Smulskis, Leon Szopiński also was in charge of this supplement.

In 1913 W. Smulski bought the G.P. from the Dyniewicz firm and then apparently discontinued both the G.P. and the G.K. All sources skip the years between 1913 and 1917 and say only that the Smulskis formed a publishing house where they sold Polish classics. On Ja 20, 1917 it was reported that a successor of the two GAZETAS appeared, a different type of paper and illustrated, the NOWY ŚWIAT which folded on Jl 23 1921 (or 1922).

According to Rowell and Ayer the G.P.K. was published on Thursday, 4 pages, 26x40 which sold at \$2.00 up to 1906. After title change to GAZETA KATOLICKA (1880) it kept the four pages, enlarged to 28x42; later by 1906 it was reduced to 15x22. Circulation grew from 2,825 (1876) to 5,000 (1891-1906).

"Catholic by purpose" (1c) throughout its existence. As the official organ of the PRCU it was a militant, successful Catholic journal.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Pare, 700; 01, 11, 54, 58, 77; Zie 48, 273; Os 19, 20; Kr IV, 115; BIBL. F. L. N.; CATH.ENCY XII, 205; Rowell (1875-1901); Ayer (1880-1906); North (1879-80); Alden (1886); Batten (1892, 95, 97).

The G. P. K., after the PIELGRZYM (Union, Mo.) is the second Polish newspaper in the U.S., Catholic in purpose, and the first in Chicago.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

THE GLOBE (of 1889); at Chicago (1892-4). SEE, Philadelphia (1889-92; 1902-5) and New York (1895-1901). This quarterly literary magazine became Catholic only when William Henry Thorne, a Presbyterian minister who converted in Je 1892, moved to Chicago. His magazine mirrored his way to and in Catholicism. The CHIC. CITY DIR. listed it in 1893-4 with an office at 100 Washington St. On My 23 1896 THE NEW WORLD, when he had moved to New York, remembered that "at times he may have been judged as erratic, but we need such men". We call it "Catholic by attitude" (2) as a literary type periodical.

Locations (in Chicago): IC:1-14; ICL:1-2,4-5,7,9-11,14.

DIE GLOCKE. SEE, Evansville, Ind. (1883-4) and Indianapolis (1885-1906).

THE HIBERNIAN MONTHLY (F-My 1887-?)

It was an Irish Catholic monthly magazine, established in F 1887; we know it existed in My but no further data. The Introduction said it was "published in the interest of the greatest organized body of Irishmen on the American continent, the A. O. H." Printers were the Flood Bros., of 186 Monroe St. It promised to bring historical and biographical sketches, poems, songs, short stories and Irish political events.

Details: 48 pages, 6x9, priced at \$1.00.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Source: Copies at PPCHI.

Locations: Not in ULS. PPCHI, v.1, nos. 1,3 (F My 1887).

THE HOME LIGHT (1874-1902 or 1906)

This Irish Catholic weekly newspaper, more of a literary family journal, began in 1874 (verified through backward count from v.16 of 1890 which we saw) though it was listed only in 1886; CHIC. CITY DIR. listed it until 1902 but Ayer to 1906, just as it had done for THE CHICAGO PILOT, its parallel paper, founded, published and edited by Michael J. Cahill. There is still a problem of terminal date. While the sources stress both the Irish and Catholic qualities of THE PILOT, THE HOME LIGHT apparently did not wish to stress either. We think that Cahill could not maintain two Saturday weeklies for the same group of readers and therefore this literary paper with more general reading matter attempted to reach a larger, undifferentiated group of subscribers. This paper shared with THE PILOT, at least since 1886, its office, first at 18 Randolph, then 81 Randolph (1887), and 350 Dearborn (1896), 52 W. Jackson Blvd. (1898) and 181 Washington St. (1901-2). We have not editors; perhaps they were those of THE PILOT. The issue of S 3 1890, v.16, which we examined, said that it is "a newspaper and story paper combined, a journal of general intelligence, home and foreign news, literary, political and local matter, sketches, essays and general information." It was published by the Home Light Publication Co., of which M. J. Cahill was president; he probably did not wish to deter non-Catholic readers and use the name of Catholic Pilot Pub. Co., which was in the same office. Nevertheless Ayer listed THE HOME LIGHT in 1886, marked it "Catholic" although the number we noted above was not visibly Catholic.

This Saturday paper began with 12 pages, then reduced to 8 of the same size as THE PILOT, 30x44 (1888) and 15x22 (1890 ff.). It circulated 3,000 in 1886, 4,500 in 1888, 5,000 in 1892, and 3,500 in 1906.

"Catholic by national tradition" (3) since publisher and editor was Irish Catholic.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Alden (1886); Ayer (1888-1906); CHIC. CITY DIR. (1886-1902).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. ICHi, v.16 (S 3 1890).

THE HOMELESS BOY (1887-1906)

THE BOYS' PROTECTOR (N 1887-D 1889)

THE NEWSBOYS' PROTECTOR (1890-8)

THE HOMELESS CHILD'S FRIEND (1898-9)

THE WAIFS' MESSENGER (1899-1905);

THE WAIFS' ANNUAL (1906-1920-?)

All these publications were made for The Mission of Our Lady of Mercy, Chicago, which was established by Abp. Feehan for working boys (40 of them in 1886), in charge of Rev. Louis Campbell, 121 La Salle St., until, in 1887, a home was founded at 45-47 E. Jackson Blvd. It was then directed by Rev. Dennis Mahony (or Mahoney), listed in the 1888 CATH. DIR. as pastor of St. Stanislaus Church of Chicago. The home was then called St. Paul's Home, or, Home for Working Boys; as "Father Mahoney's Home", with 75 boys, it was moved to 363 W. Jackson Blvd. in 1890, acc. to the CITY DIR. Rev. S. O'Hara became his assistant when his health failed; when Father Mahoney had to retire in N 1906 the home had 150 boys. His work was taken over by Rev. C. J. Quille who modernized the work and built a new home around 1912 at 1140 W. Jackson for which the funds came from the last of the periodicals. We treat only the first here and the others in their alphabetical sequence.

THE HOMELESS BOY was the first periodical of The Mission of Our Lady of Mercy. It was a Catholic monthly juvenile magazine, established in 1887 by Father Mahony (Mahoney), who was both publisher and editor, assisted by his assistant, Fr. O'Hara. In 1906, when Fr. Mahony retired, Hoffmann ceased to list it for Chicago but continued with the same title until 1910 for Milwaukee; we do not believe the magazine moved since Fr. Mahoney remained in Chicago; there did exist in Milwaukee at that time a "Catholic Boys' Home", 25th Ave. and S. Pierce St.

Details: (Rowell, 1892): 8 pages, 10x14; \$1.00.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c)

Sources: Hoffmann (1891-1906; for Milwaukee, 1907-10); Rowell (1892); Bro. Martin, 175.

Locations: Not in ULS. PPCHi, v.1 (Ja-Jl, S-n 1891); v.2 (Ja, Mr-Ag 1892); v.4 (O-D 1894); v.5 (1895); v.6 (Ja-Mr, My, Jl-Ag 1896); v.7 (My, Ag, O 1897).

THE HOMELESS CHILD'S FRIEND (1898-9)
(See first THE HOMELESS BOY, supra.)

This was the fourth periodical of The Mission of Our Lady of Mercy, probably a monthly, juvenile magazine, established in 1898 which means it followed THE NEWSBOYS' PROTECTOR but perhaps somewhat different in type, more for younger children. According to CHIC. CITY DIR. it ceased with 1899. It was published to support "Father Mahoney's Home" 363W. Jackson; Rev.D. S. A. Mahoney, the director of the Home, was probably also publisher and editor.

No details known.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c)

Source: CHIC. CITY DIR. (1898-9)

Locations: None.

HOSPODÁRSKÝ LISTY (Farmer's News) (My 1 1898-Apr 15 1930)

This Bohemian-Catholic monthly (bi-mo), Czech-language agricultural magazine was established on My 1 1898 and was published until Apr 15 1930. Publisher was the Bohemian Benedictine Press for St. Procopius Priory, Chicago, moved as an Abbey to Lisle, Ill., in 1915. The editors were priests of that order; we have only one name, Rev. Valentine Kuhlbeck, O.S.B. In 1899 the office was 464 W. 18th St.; since 1939 at least it has been 1637 Allport St., Chicago. THE NEW WORLD has said, "This 'Agricultural News' was made to meet the wants of the Catholic farmers." It was at first a monthly but in 1906-7 is listed as a bi-monthly. When the younger Czech-Americans read English better than their mother tongue it was necessary to discontinue the magazine; furthermore the governmental agricultural bulletins made an English publication unnecessary.

From the same press see PRITEL DITEK (1889-1947), KATOLIK (1893+), NAROD (1894+), KALENDAR KATOLIK and NAROD (1894+).

Details: 20 pages, 11x16; \$1.00; 1923 ff. \$1.50. Circulation: 1900, 4,052; 1906, 3,768; 1923, 3,442. It completed 32 volumes.

"Catholic by attitude" (2) though limited largely to agriculture.

Sources: CATH. BUILDERS, II,43; Piusverein (1907); Ayer (1906ff.); CPD Meier (1923, 28); Rowell (1898-1908); CHIC. CITY. DIR. (1899-1900); letter from Rev. Wenceslas Michalicka, O.S.B., Bohemian Benedictine Press, 1637 Allport St.; NEW WORLD (Chicago) v.8, 138 (1900).
Locations: ULS: DA:l-(11-17)-(21)-(23)-(25-31), 32. Bohemian Benedictine Press office, 1-7, 11-13, 16-17, 19-21, 29, 31-32.

THE ILLUSTRATED CHRONICLE (?S 1897-Je 1902-?)

We are somewhat reluctant to include this monthly (?) illustrated magazine because of lack of data. Yet the two issues we saw (infra) were completely Catholic with many illustrated descriptions of Catholic schools in Chicago. Since covers of the two issues were missing, we have nothing on publisher, editor, etc.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c)

Source: Two issues listed below.

Locations: Not in ULS. PPChi, v.4, no.1 (S 1900); v.5, no.6 (Je 1902).

THE IRISH CITIZEN (1868-?1873)

This Irish-Catholic weekly newspaper was established in 1868 and ceased before 1873 because the 1873 LIT. HANDW. noted it as "having ceased publication". In 1869 the same source had said it had a "great circulation, more political but on (a) Catholic basis". Middleton characterized it as of "general interest".

No further details known.

"Catholic by national tradition" (3), based on LIT. HANDW.

Sources: LIT. HANDW. (1869, col. 110; 1873, col. 362); Middleton (1908); Baumgartner, 22.

THE IRISH CITIZEN was the first Irish weekly newspaper in Chicago and in Illinois (1868).

Locations: None.

IRISH LEADER AND PILOT. SEE, THE CHICAGO PILOT

IRISH NEWS AND CHICAGO CITIZEN. SEE, THE CITIZEN

THE IRISH TRIBUNE (1876-82)

This possibly Irish-"Catholic" weekly newspaper began in 1876 and continued to 1882. It was owned by P. J. Ryan who was also its manager; as publisher was signed The Irish Tribune Co. In the seven years the editors changed from M. Cullen and M. Ryan, both mentioned in the same year of 1878, to Thomas M. Halpin in 1880; the latter was praised by the N.Y. ILLUSTRATED CELTIC MONTHLY as "a veteran journalist since thirty years propagating the cause of Ireland"; in the last year the editor was Philip Cullen. The paper was "devoted to the interests of the Irish nation in America", or was said to be the organ of the Irish and Catholic opinion" (Pettengill), independent in American politics. It advertised itself as "giving the latest news from Ireland and general intelligence from all quarters of the world of interest to Irish readers". The paper's office had changed from 155 5th Ave. (1878) to 157 La Salle St. (1880), then 92 La Salle St. (1882). Since THE CITIZEN, a new Irish paper, had begun on Jan 14 1882, the competition may have forced the demise of THE IRISH TRIBUNE since THE CHICAGO PILOT, THE HOME LIGHT, and the (Chicago) CATHOLIC NEWS were also in operation.

Details: 8 pages, 30x44; \$2.00. Circulation, 12,000 at first; an ad (1878) claimed 17,138 and an 1882 ad, 25,920.

Its Catholicism may be just enough to justify a rating of "Catholic by national tradition" (3) because the Pettengill ad notes the paper's aim as being "Irish and Catholic".

Sources: Ayer (1881); Alden (1882, ad, p. 612); Rowell (1878-81); Pettengill (1878); CHIC. CITY DIR. (1878-82); Scott: ILL., 132; ILLUS. CELTIC MONTHLY, N.Y. (1880, 476); Wittke, 211.

Locations: None.

JEDNOTA(Union) (I), (My 5 1888-Ag 14 1888)

Its Sunday edition: KATOLICKÝ ČECH (My 27 1888-Ag 14 1888)

JEDNOTA I was begun as a Bohemian Catholic daily newspaper on My 5 1888; after two weeks it added a Sunday edition, KATOLICKÝ ČECH, both written in Czech; both disappeared on Ag 14 1888. Rev. F. J. Příbyl founded it because there were in Chicago two non-Catholic, even anti-Catholic, Bohemian dailies also in the hands of Catholic Bohemians. Therefore, the clergy formed a stock company to attempt to save their Catholic readers but their heroic efforts were in vain; the paper was attacked by the others and they had to give up. At that time the Benedictines of St. Procopius Parish, latter Abbey, wished to publish a daily but did not dare as yet; they published finally the weekly KATOLIK.

No further details.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: BIBL. OF F.L.N., 14; NEW WORLD, v.8 (1900), 138, col.4.

Locations: None.

JEDNOTA (Union) (II), (My 6 1899-Ag 20 1902)

JEDNOTA (III), (1902-1904?)

JEDNOTA II was a Bohemian Catholic semi-weekly newspaper, written in Czech, begun on My 6 1899 and continued to Ag 20 1902 by the same Frank Fišera who was one of the editors of the ČECHOSLOVAN (1883-96) and had founded the POKROK which failed shortly after its start in S 1893. As publisher was given the First Bohemian Catholic Union Co.

Details: 8 pages, 17½x24; \$1.50; circulation under 1,000.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c)

Sources: BIBL. F.L.N., 14; Ayer (1901).

Locations: None.

JEDNOTA III was a Bohemian Catholic daily newspaper which followed directly JEDNOTA II in 1902, was forced to change to a semi-weekly in 1903 and 1904 which was probably its last year. We may suppose it had the same editor and publisher. The address was 121 Allport.

No further details.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: BIBL. OF F. L. N., 14; Ayer (1903-4)

Locations: None.

LE JOURNAL DE L'ILLINOIS(Chicago, S 1857-J1 16 1858);
SEE, Kankakee, Ill.

KALENDÁŘ KATOLÍK (1894-1948)
KALENDÁŘ NÁROD (1949-1960+)

This Bohemian-Catholic annual calendar in the Czech language was established in 1894, for the year 1895, and still continues in 1960+ under the name NÁROD instead of KATOLÍK since 1950. It was published by the Bohemian Benedictine Press for St. Procopius Priory, Chicago (after 1914 an Abbey in Lisle, Ill.); it was edited by the same Benedictine fathers who did the newspapers KATOLÍK (1893-) and NÁROD (1894-), the readers of which received the calendar as an annual premium. But it was also sold separately. It was a Catholic calendar for Czech-Americans, including the ecclesiastical regulations of the church year, with educational, entertaining, and literary matter in popular style together with a complete Czech-Catholic clergy directory, parish and institutional list, with histories, jubilees, etc., for the U.S. and Canada.

Details: It had between 202-256 pages from the beginning, always of 6 3/4x10, and priced at \$1.00. The K.K. reached 55 vols., the K.N. continued the numeration in 1950 with v.56.

Sources: Letter of Rev. Wenceslas Michlicka, O.S.B., of the Bohemian Benedictine Press, 1637 Allport St., Chicago; AM. BENED. LIBRARIES; ads in KATOLIK.

Locations: Not in ULS; Benedictine Press office, complete set.

KATALIKAS (The Catholic) (Ja 5 1899-1916)

This was a Lithuanian Catholic (leaning liberal) weekly newspaper, begun on Ja 5 1899 and ending in 1916 although the CHIC. CITY DIR.

had ceased its listing after 1912. Its founder and publisher was Rev. M. Kriačiūnas. In 1901 J. M. Tananevicze and Bros. became the publishing company to 1916, with an office at 3228 Auburn Ave., later (1907) at 3244 Morgan St. Editors we know only from 1904 ff., Dr. Stupnickis to Mr 4 1899; Rusikis to S 1900, then J. Montvila, and Tananaviczė is also listed in Ayer as editor from 1904-8; toward the end it was P. Brandukas. From 1903/4 to 1916 it became more and more liberal rather than "Catholic" thought it kept its title KATALIKAS to 1916. In LES ANNALES ... "Les Colonies Lituanien-nes" it is spoken of as having been of the more important Lithuanian newspapers. Since the Lithuanian press was forbidden in the homeland from 1864-1904, the American press was valuable also for the homeland.

Details: The Thursday paper had 4 pages, 18x24, at \$1.50, 1903-6. At first "Catholic by purpose" (1c), then 1903/4 ff. only (3).

Sources: Park, 5; Ayer (1903-6); letter from Msgr. Balkunas; LES ANNALES DES NATIONALITÉS, BULLETIN (Paris), II, 5-6, 231-3; CHIC. CITY DIR (1907-10), Severance (1908); Kemėšis, 12; interview with L. Šimutis, editor of Draugas.

Locations: None.

DAS KATHOLISCHE SONNTAGSBLATT (by itself) (Ap 1895-1908)
See also DER WELTBUERGER (Chicago)

This German-Catholic weekly newspaper was at first an edition of DER WELTBUERGER, Chicago (1891-2), then of DIE GLOCKE, Indianapolis, Ind (1892-Mr 1895), also dated for Chicago, which finally became independent.

As such it began in Ap 1895 and continued to 1908. Wm. Kuhlmann was the publisher and the editor Arthur Preuss, in his REVIEW (Chicago), announced the reappearance of the K.S. in Chicago on Mr 27 1895: "It is decidedly Catholic, fearless and faithful in the cause of the German-American Catholics. It has the most interesting contents, the best news-service, and the most clever contributors." And so it happened that Kuhlmann took D.K.So. away from DIE GLOCKE, making it the successor of his late WELTBUERGER but keeping the

latter's opening date of 1880 for the K.S., since his attempt to revive the WELTBUERGER as the CHICAGO VOLKSZEITUNG (q.v.) had failed. Preuss still did the editing of the K.S., although he left in J1 1895 for St. Louis with his REVIEW; we saw his name still used in the paper on My 31 1896 but then no longer; the paper's office was 211 Cleveland Ave. in Chicago. A new editor for D.K.S. and DIE GLOCKE was Rev. J. A. Weber; his address in the CATH. DIR. was that of the office; he had come from Texas and, after Je 1897, went on to New York State. After his departure we again found no editor's name but we know that at least in 1904 Rev. Charles Kuhlmann had taken over as editor until its end. Since 1893 he lived in E. St. Louis, Ill., and only in 1908 transferred to another parish in Illinois. CHIC. CITY DIR. listed the K.S. from 1892-1907; the end date of 1908 is the correct one since we saw copies of that year at PPCHi; our time was too short to check contents but it seemed to have been the usual family type paper.

Details: 8 pages, 18x22, \$2.00; circulation: 12,000 in 1906.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: Same as for DER WELTBUERGER.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. PPCHi:1895-1908, with only a few issues missing; bound volumes of 1899 and 1902.

DER KATHOLISCHE VOLKSBOETE (The Catholic People's Messenger)(1881-3)

This German Catholic weekly newspaper was founded, edited and published in 1881 by Caspar Pachter, a native of Austria. Since William Kuhlmann had already begun his WELTBUERGER in 1880 in Chicago, it would seem that the new paper was unable to exist. Alden (1883) carried an ad for the WELTBUERGER the note "formerly KATHOLISCHE VOLKSBOETE", indicating absorption. Though the BIBL. OF F. L. N. carried the note 1885? we feel certain it had expired in 1883. Kuhlmann took Pachter as editor to the WELTBUERGER where he remained probably to 1884.

Details: Published Saturdays, 8 pages, 30x44, priced at \$1.50.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: Bonenkamp, SCHEM.(1882),269; Alden (1883),569; Rowell (1882); BIBL. F.L.N.

Locations: None.

KATHOLISCHER JUGENDFREUND (S 1877-1952)
CATHOLIC YOUNG PEOPLE'S FRIEND " " "

CATHOLIC YOUNG PEOPLE'S FRIEND (1931-1960+)

KATH. JUGENDFREUND was a juvenile magazine (weekly, bi-w., and monthly), written in German with some English pages, published from S. 1877 until 1952. ULS has 1874, copied by BENED. LIB.; this assumes a break in publication as counting backward to v.1 from v.59 (1936) would bring 1877. Overlapping the German title was an all English edition founded in 1931 and still published today. The purpose of both was to support the German Catholic Guardian Orphanage Asylum of Chicago; land had been bought for it in 1865. Under Bishop Duggan the orphanage began with four children; it was incorporated in 1872 with laity in charge but later the sisters, who had arrived in 1868, took over. Up to 1920 there had been been 7,362 in the home. About 1950 Msgr. George Eisenbacher, rector of the Orphanage died; his successor, Rev. Raymond Hillinger, gave us details of the publication. The German edition was founded and edited by Rev. A. J. Thiele, at that time pastor of St. Peter's, Niles Center and in 1882 rector of St. Heinrich's in Rosehill near Chicago. The first publishers were Gregory and Staiger, 55 N. Clark St. It began as a weekly of 16, then 8, pages of which 2 were in English. It had the approbation of Bishop Foley of Chicago as well as others. In the first six months it was successful, between 1,500 to 4,000 copies circulating. Thiele showed ability as editor though it was a little publication; Bonenkamp (1882) called it "Ein Kinderblaettchen". C. M. Staiger was publisher from 1879-c.1881. In 1879 the magazine had become a bi-weekly with 16 pages, 26 nos., per year. Rowell (1881) wrote "issued also monthly"; was that an early attempt to have an English edition? In 1888 the Orphanage Board decided to purchase it; we did not discover if Fr. Thiele was the owner before as it seems; he resigned in 1890 when G. Lindner was publisher. Anton Hellmich became editor and manager in 1890; several editors followed him

until 1897. CHIC. CITY DIR. listed offices in 1893-4 at 41 LaSalle St. and 123 LaSalle. In 1894 it had again become a weekly but in 1898 it was a monthly when it added more pages. It continued to change often. In 1898 Bruno Buchmann was the new editor who remained to 1940. At the same time, though, as publisher is often given Angel Guardian Orphanage Press, the publisher was August Benz who was still in that capacity in 1920. It seems strange that Remington, Ayer, Fuller and Severance list the magazine for Evanston, Ill., rather than Chicago, in the years 1901-8; did Benz perhaps have an office there? The Orphanage did not change location and is still today at 2001 W. Devon Ave.; other sources, though, list the publication in Chicago. In 1940 Hans Dext became editor who had been, since 1934, with the KATH. WOCHENBLATT of Chicago; with him in 1954 Rev. Leo J. Diebold was manager; in 1959 he was editor. In 1951 Hans Dext wrote us that the K.J. was losing readers while the all-English edition, C.Y.P.F., slowly grew after 1931 and now outcirculates the German edition; however, the German edition disappeared in 1952 with v. 75.

Details: German edition: The Saturday weekly of 1877 became bi-weekly in 1879, weekly again in 1894, and monthly from 1897 to 1960+. It began with 16 and 8 pages as a weekly, 16 as a bi-weekly, then 32 in 1886, 24 in 1892, only 16 in 1895, and again 32 in 1901ff. It was priced at \$1.00 in 1877, \$1.25 in 1920, \$1.50 in 1925, and \$2.00 in 1952. Circulation grew from 1,500 to 4,000 at the beginning, then from 2,500 in 1878 to 9,000 in 1885, to 13,000 in 1891, to 20,500 in 1901 and a high of 23,000 in 1923 from which it went into a steady decline.--English edition: C.Y.P.F. already had 11,000 in 1942, 25,840 in 1945 but then dropped and in 1959 had only 5,200. Both editions, "Catholic by purpose" (1c). It had the approval of Bishop Foley (Chicago), Henni (Milwaukee), Broges (Detroit), Toebe (Covington), and Purcell (Cincinnati).

K.J. was not the first juvenile magazine in the U.S. as its editor thought; New York with THE CHILDREN'S CATHOLIC MAGAZINE of Mr 1838 had that honor; nor was it first in Chicago as it was preceded by 1) THE YOUNG CATHOLIC'S FRIEND (1869); and, 2) THE YOUNG CATHOLIC'S GUIDE (1869).

Sources: 1. for Chicago: Middleton (1893); Timpe, 32; Baumgartner, 33; Enzlberger:SCHEM.(1892,329; Bonenkamp:SCHEM.(1883),269; CHIC. CITY DIR. (1893-4); Grothe, 71; Fehrenbach, 51; Scott:Ill. 136; Keiter, 124; Piusverein (1907); Alden (1886); Ayer (1880-1952); Rowell (1879-1900); Pettengill (1878,1899);Batten (1892,95, 97); CPD Meier (1923-32); CPD Wagner: C.Y.P'S F. (1942-8); CPD:CYPF (1950+); NCA (1951); BIBL. F.L.N.; North, 222; Remington (1892-1900); Dauchy (1890-1901);--2. for Evanston: Remington (1901); Rowell (1903-8); Fuller (1903); Severance (1908).

Locations: ULS under CYPF: IC 8-10, 19-20, 24-27; IMS (42-59); IU: 414; WHi (21-4). Angel Guardian Orphanage, 2001 W. Devon Ave., Chicago, has an almost complete file. PPCHi: v.16 (S 15 1892);(19, 1896), 20,S-Ag 1897, (21-26).

KATHOLISCHES WOCHENBLATT (Catholic Weekly) Chicago (1859-1930); Chicago and Omaha (1930-41)

DER LANDMANN (see Milwaukee, 1922-32; Mil. and Omaha (1932-41)
KATH. WOCHENBLATT UND DER LANDMANN (Omaha, 1941-1966+)

K.W. began as a German Catholic weekly newspaper in 1859 and is still alive in 1960. In CHIC. CITY DIR. it was erroneously listed as K.W. or as CATH. WEEKLY, sometimes even under both titles separately as though there were two papers but there never was an English edition. Office was at 112 Dearborn St. Some sources have 1860 as the opening date but we saw v.17, no.35 of Ag 30 1876; in 1934 the paper celebrated its 75 anniversary, as we saw at NN, and the CHICL CITY DIR. began to list it in 1860, which means also that it began the year before in 1859. Its founder was Franz X_aver Brandecker, Sr., from Oberndorf in Wuerttemberg, Germany; he was known as a good journalist who had worked earlier with the WAHRHEITSFREUND of Cincinnati. E. Schultze was the owner in 1862/3 or earlier. The address then was at 47 LaSalle St. Brandecker became proprietor as well as publisher and editor. In 1869 the paper circulated throughout Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Missouri. Up to the present the subtitle has been: "Zur Hebung kirchlichen Sinnes und Wandels"; "Developing a religious spirit and conduct", a truly Catholic attitude. In ICHI we saw v.17, Ag 30, 1876, stating that

it was "a weekly for Catholic life, work and knowledge". It had the approbation of the archbishop of Chicago and the bishops of Fort Wayne and Dubuque. It had the usual contents for a weekly, i.e., general news especially of Catholic import, a church calendar, a document of Pius IX, serial stories, and some literary notes. For 1878 we note a printing error in Timpe, p.18: not the KATHOLISCHES WOCHENBLATT but the VOLKSBLATT merged with the VEREINSBOTE (N.Y.). F.X. Brandecker, Sr., died in 1880; his son, Franz Xaver Jr., who had worked with him, now became owner and publisher. For the period after 1900 we found two names as editors: about 1904 ff. that of F. P. Kenkel, who went later to the Catholic Central Verein of St. Louis, and about 1908 ff., George Schleyer who had been from 1877-83 with DER VOLKSBOOTE of Chilton, Wis. (q.v.). Some of the Redemptorists also contributed: Rev. Augustine Ahlert wrote around 1920 a fascinating series of articles on social problems; Rev. Henry Meurer, who also contributed to the KATHOLISCHER JUGENDFREUND of Chicago; and Brother Nicholas Zillikens, a poet and musician with the pen-name of Hans Rheinlaender (of Fehrenbach). The newspaper directories referred to K.W. as non-partisan in politics.

In 1952 Valentine Joseph Peter wrote us that "I purchased it from (Brandecker, Jr.) several months before he died, directed it several years, then bought also the LANDMANN--published both separately, until I merged them." Thus, Peter purchased the K.W. in 1930, and the LANDMANN of Milwaukee in 1932, where it had begun in 1922; he merged both in S 4 1941. Peter went to Omaha in 1907 and began permanent residence there in 1909; he bought the TRIBUNE (Omaha), a non-Catholic newspaper, and built it up to a daily which became prosperous in 1912. In the following years he bought seven other papers, among them the two cited above and another Catholic one, the BUFFALO VOLKSFREUND. After World War I one of the German papers was in difficulties but he managed to save it and all exist today. They were published for different places by the Tribune Pub. Co., of Omaha. Peter was editor-in-chief. For the K.W. we know that his acquisition was successful, circulation going up from 6,100 to 16,250, a success largely due to adding an agricultural department. Peter found

a good news editor in Hans Drexel (1930-1954), who was then with the KATH. JUGENDFREUND of Chicago. For most of its history the paper had two offices, Chicago and Omaha; only in S 1941 was it and DER LANDMANN of Milwaukee moved to Omaha with a new title: KATHOLISCHES WOCHEN-BLATT UND DER LANDMANN. Since the latter already had an agricultural feature the merged title provided well for the rural readers. As publisher was given V. J. Peter's Publications, or Tribune Pub.Co.

Details: K.W. was a Wednesday weekly of 8 pages with 6 or 7 columns, 28x42 in 1870 but reducing to 17x22½ around 1956. The price began at \$2.50, dropped to \$2.00 around 1904, \$3.00 in 1932 and \$4.00 since 1956. Circulation: 5,871 in 1869; 4,000 in 1876, 6,700 in 1886, 5,300 in 1908, 6,300 in 1923, 6,100 in 1928 when bought by Peter; 16,250 in 1930, 16,250 in 1935, but only 6,000 in 1956 and no figures from 1959 on. The merged papers kept the old volumes numbers, in 1959 K.W. having reached v.95 and the LANDMANN, v.45.

K.W. was "Catholic by purpose" (1c) in the time of the Brandeckers. It remained so to a certain degree in Peter's time who was an active Catholic and a member of the Catholic Central Verein. In 1939 the paper still had the approval of the archbishop of Chicago (Wynhoven). The Catholic directories list it to 1948, the CPD from 1950 ff. Mr. Peter wrote in 1952 that he kept the Catholic tendencies alive for his Buffalo VOLKSFREUND and the K.W. UND DER LANDMANN. Nevertheless, we think from about 1941 on we would change the category of Catholicity from about 1941 on to "Catholic by national tradition" (3).

Sources for K.W.: Hoffmann (1893, 1908); Ayer (1880+); Rowell (1870-1908); Batten (1892, 95, 97); Alden (1886); Steiger (1873); Keiter (1902); Wynhoven (1939); Tobias (1885, 90); Middleton (1893, 1908); Timpe, 6, 17-8, 32, 140; Timpe, WAIERH., 10; Enzlberger: SCHEM.(1892), 329; Reiter:SCHEM.(1869), 233; Bonenkamp: SCHEM.(1882), 269; Fehrenbach, 33, 47-9; CPD Meier (1923-32); CPD Wagner (1942-48); NCA (1954); letters from Peter, 1951 and 1952; CHIC. CITY DIR. (1860-1910), not seen further;---for the English CATHOLIC WEEKLY: Hudson and Menet's ANNUAL (1870), N.Y., mentioned also in the "religious" part; Rowell

(1868); CHIC. CITY DIR., irregular, 1862 ff.

The K.W. was the first German weekly newspaper in Chicago and in Illinois (1859-) and, looking back in 1960, also the oldest being 111 years old.

Locations: ULS,ULS,S: only IU:v.58 (1916/7); NNHi, F 5 1873. The early files were taken from the Chicago office and sold as old paper; more recent copies are in the Omaha office at 1937 Irving Park Road.

KATOLICKÉ NOVINY (Catholic News) (O 1867-My 1868)

This Bohemian-Catholic weekly newspaper, written in Czech, was established in O 1867 and continued less than a year to My 1868. It was the idea of several Bohemian priests of the Mid-West, especially of Rev. Joseph Hessoun of St. Nepomuk's Church in St. Louis, known as "the little father of the Czechs"; to buy a St. Louis non-Catholic Bohemian paper, POZOR AMERICKÝ of 1864 for \$850. and to transfer it as KATOLICKÉ NOVINY to Chicago where Rev. Joseph Molitor of St. Wenceslaus took over the publishing. Anton Jurka became editor. It was supported by Rev. Augustin Lang of St. Lawrence's Church, Kewaunee, Wis., by Rev. Joseph Maly, Springfield Corners, Wis., and by Rev. Francis Nikota of St. Wenceslas' Church, Spillville, Iowa. After a brief trial the great effort failed through lack of subscribers. Fr. Hessoun soon began to publish the HLAS in St. Louis which failed in the same year but later revived and continued to 1950. In Chicago no Catholic Bohemian paper began before 1883.

No details on format, etc., known.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: Letter from Rev. Wenceslaus Michalicka, O.S.B., of the Benedictine Press, Chicago, 1951; BIBL. F.L.N., 14; Čapek, ČECHS IN AMERICA; NEW WORLD, v.8 (1900), 138, col.3; Letter from Missouri Hist.Soc. K. N. was the first Bohemian Catholic weekly newspaper in Chicago and in Illinois.

Locations: None.

KATOLICKÝ ČECH. SEE, JEDNOTA (I)KATOLIK (Jl 1 1893-1960+)

It was and is a Bohemian-Catholic weekly (tri-w., semi-w.) newspaper, written in Czech which began on Jl 1 1893 and still appears in 1960. It was the second publication by the Bohemian Benedictine Press for the St. Procopius Priory of Chicago which transferred as an abbey to Lisle, Ill., in 1914. We do not know who was editor from 1893 to 1929; in 1930 it was Rev. Cosmas Veselý, in 1939 Rev. Ernest Ziska, in 1942 Rev. B. Tomek, in 1950 Rev. A. Machacek with Mr. John Repa and Mr. J. G. Kanka as managers, and in 1959 it was Rev. Charles Kolek; all editors were Benedictines. In 1888, when the first Bohemian Catholic daily JEDNOTA (q.v.) had failed the Benedictines tried a weekly whose success was so surprising that after seven months they made it tri-weekly (F 7 1894) and then, besides the KATOLÍK, began a daily, the NÁROD (F 1894), changing the K. to a semi-weekly (F 1894) which it remains today. The office in 1899 was at 464 W. 18th St.; in 1906 at 702 Allport St., and since 1939, at 1637 to Allport St. Politically it was independent.

From 1894 (for the year 1895) was added an annual KALENDÁŘ KATOLÍK (q.v.). See also other publications of the same Press: PŘÍTEL DÍTEK (1889-) and HOSPODÁRSKÉ LISTY (1898-).

Details: The semi-weekly was published Tuesdays and Fridays; in 1893 the weekly had 4 pages, 7 cols., 13x22, at \$2.00; in 1896 it had 8 pages, 15x22 with slight changes in size later. Price in 1919 was \$2.50, 1920, \$3.00; 1932, \$3.50 which was probably too much because the circulation dropped to 2,000 and the price dropped to \$3.00 which was raised to \$4.50 in 1950 and to \$5.00 in 1952. We have no early circulation figures; in 1899, 5,100; 1906, 7,119; 1923, 9,923; 1930, 10,000; 1932, 8,440; 1948, 17,448; 1959, 5,232.

"Catholic by purpose" (1b) published by an Order, with the archbishop of Chicago's approval.

Sources: Baumgartner, 55, 94; CATH. BUILDERS, II, 43; Wynhoven (1939); Fiusverein (1907); Hoffmann (1894-1910); Chesman (1899); Ayer (1896-

43; 1951+); Rowell (1900-1); Remington (1898, 1900); Pettengill (1899); Dauchy (1901); CPD Meier (19238-32); CPD Wagner (1848); CPD (1950+); NCA (1949); ARCHD. CHIC. (1920), 459, 533, 681; CHIC. CITY DIR. (1899, 1900); ILL. NEWS. DIR., 538; BIBL. F.L.N., 15; CATH. WORLD, Chic., v.8 (1900), 138, col.5; Letter from Rev. W. Michalicka, O.S.B., Bohemian Benedictine Press.

Locations: ULS: IU (25)+; 00 (18). BIBL. F.L.N.: MoS: 23; NN: (1906-7); ICMILC: 1917+; ILS: 8-9, 16, 19, 27-28, 30, 32, 34, 37-38, 40-48, 51. PPCHi: (1912), 1913-1917, almost complete. Benedictine Press (Bohemian) has a complete file.

KROPIDLO (The Sprinkler) (Ja 24 1887-Je 22 1888)

This Polish Catholic weekly newspaper was founded on Ja 24 1887 and continued to Je 22 1888. It was published by the Polish Publishing Company (which also published the WIARA I OJCZYNA, NAROD POLSKI and DZIENNIK CHICAGOWSKI) of which the Resurrectionist Fathers were the founders. The KROPIDLO is their organ, says Zie., which probably means that it was published by their company. One of their members, the founder of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America, Rev. Vincent Barzyński, is named as manager of the K. by Ayer. He had Stanislaw Ślisz as editor (who was also with the CZAS of Chicago, the POLAK W AMERYCE of Buffalo, and the OJCZYNA of Buffalo.) During the struggle over Catholic principles the K. was founded as a spokesman for the clerical group. It was edited for one year by Ślisz in a polemical way in accordance with its name, not to pardon but to sprinkle, even to hit the opposition fiercely. It even provoked court cases. The main opponents of Ślisz were Z. Brodowski of the ZGODA of Chicago and H. Derdowski of the WIARUS of Winona, who had just begun there after leaving the PIELGRZYM POLSKI of Detroit, both Catholic papers.

Ayer listed the K. for its one year: 1888; it was published Fridays with 4 pages, 24x34, and priced at \$1.00.

The polemical paper was "Catholic by purpose" (1c) as the organ of the Resurrectionist Fathers who later in 1890 published POLACY W CHICAGO.

Sources: Kr V, 18; Ol 18; Os 23, 25; Zie 69, 275; BIBL. F.L.N. with exact dates; Ayer (1888).

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

KURYER CHICAGOWSKI (Chicago Courier) (1887)

This Polish, Catholic daily newspaper began in 1887 but lasted only for three months and died in the same year. It was an attempt made by Wladyslaw Smulski, the leading journalist of the weekly GAZETA POLSKA KATOLICKA of Chicago, to see how a daily would work. Similar attempts were made in 1887 by the owner of the other weekly GAZETA POLSKA in Chicago, by W.D.Dyniewicz who gave up after two or three numbers, and by Ślisz of the CZAS which failed after some weeks in 1887. Smulski was the publisher of the K.C.; the editor was Michal Józef Sadowski, who was also with the POLAK W AMERYCE of Buffalo, 1887-1920, and with the GAZETA CHICAGOWSKA in 1887; assistant editor was Franciszek Hieronim Jabłoński, who edited the twin papers OPIEKUN and ORZEL BIAŁY in Chicago, 1888-90. From Rowell (1887) we know that K.C. had 4 pages, 20x28, priced at \$6.00. K.C. is perhaps not "Catholic" to the same degree as the GAZETA POLSKA KATOLICKA since its editors worked not only for the above-cited Catholic journals but also for non-Catholic Polish papers. Therefore, we call K.C. as "Catholic by national tradition"(3). Sources: Zie 70, 247; Os 52; Ol 78; Kr V, 17; Rowell (1887). With the CZAS, the KURYER was the first attempt at a Polish Catholic daily in the U.S.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

DIE LEGENDE. SEE, Wetaug, Ill.

LIETUVA (The Lithuanian)(1893-5; then secular to 1921)

This Lithuanian weekly (Catholic from 1893-5; a secular daily thereafter) was begun in 1893, reputedly by a priest which we could not verify. It seems that Anton Olszewski was the publisher from the beginning to the end of the paper; he was converted to Catholicism on his deathbed, according to Mr. Šimutis. In 1895 a non-Catholic, Mr. Szerna, was editor. All our sources are from 1895 ff; only Ayer (1895) lists the paper as "Catholic" and Republican, with the Lietuva Pub. Co. as publisher. Later designations of the paper are: "Independent"; "Literary"; "Scientific". CHIC. CITY DIR. began to list it only in 1898; its office then was at 924 33d St.

Details: Published on Saturday; in 1893-5 it had 4 pages, 16x22; priced at \$2.00. Circulation in 1895 and 96:4,344.

Catholicity: For 1893-5 we can say only "Catholic by national tradition" (3) since we know too little of it.

Sources: Ayer (1895-1921); Rowell (1898-1908); Batten (1897); CHIC. CITY DIR. (1898-1917); LES ANNALES DES NATIONALITÉS. BULL. (Paris), II, 5-6, 231-3; Kemesis, 12; phone call to Mr. L. Šimutis, editor of DRAUGAS.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. ICMILC: 1917-20.

THE LITTLE BEE (S 1884-Ag 1885)

This Catholic monthly family magazine was begun in S 1884 but completed only one volume to Ag 1885; it was sub-titled, "A Catholic gatherer of amusing and instructive reading" under the patronage of the American League of the Cross, published by James M. Hayes, S.J., a professor at St. Ignatius College, 413 W. 12th St., Chicago. The printer was John J. Collins and Co., 47 Dearborn St. From the publisher's preface we note that it was intended to publish in series (volumes?) of 12 numbers each; each series was to have 384 pages. Most of the material was taken from other periodicals; the articles dealt with the Indian tribes, Catholics and the press, papal infallibility, political parties and Catholicism, Christian conduct of life, Catholic societies and entertainment features.

Details: Each issue had 32 pages, 6x9; priced at 80¢ at first, then reduced to 60¢; it had a few small illustrations.

"Catholic by purpose" (1b), founded by Jesuit fathers.

Sources: ULS; Alden (1886); original copies.

Locations: ULS: DLC; ICL; IMS; MiDU:1884. DCU

THE LITTLE CRUSADER (THE YOUNG CRUSADER, Ja 2 1898-D1900)
 SEE: Columbus, Ohio (Ag 1882-92)
 Chicago (1893-7)
 Collegeville, Ind. (Je 1897-D 1900?)

MACIERZ POLSKA (The Polish Alma Mater) (1899-1930)

This Catholic, monthly, Polish youth magazine was founded in 1899 and (according to Zie.) existed to 1930. It was founded by Rev. Franciszek Gordon as the official organ of an organization of the same name, "Macierz Polska", established in 1898. A member of the Resurrectionist Fathers, general manager of the DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI as well as on the staff of WIARA I OJCZYNA, he wanted to start a general youth organization but had to begin with a local group which had its own magazine, as Kruska says (IV, 72). Since Kruska wrote in 1905 we could not find what happened between then and 1930. This magazine, which had a popular literary, scientific character, is not listed in the contemporary directories and thus we have no knowledge of format nor circulation.

According to its aim of being helpful to Catholic youth and because directed by a priest, we cite it as "Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: Zie 76; O1 82; Os 30; Kruska IV, 72; V 82; ARCH.CHICAGO 1920, 793.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

MESSENGER OF BETESCHATTE (Treasury of Prayers) (between 1889 and 1904)

This Catholic, perhaps English-Dutch, probably monthly, devotional magazine, is without definite dates; if it was an independent publication it may have existed between 1889 and 1904; if it was an edition of the PRECIOUS BLOOD MESSENGER it can have existed only from 1894-1904 in Chicago. At first we had only one source (ARCHD. OF CHICAGO) saying that a Fr. Heldmann, member of the Precious Blood

Order and pastor of St. Paul's Church had been editor of our magazine. The title, half-English, half Old-Dutch, does not indicate clearly the language. In the CATH. DIR. we found that Rev. George D. Heldmann was pastor of the German Church of St. Paul, 221 W. 22nd Place, from 1889-1904 and from 1905 ff. in Collegeville, Ind. We know that there his Order published and edited the PRECIOUS BLOOD MESSENGER (1894-1933), and that Fr. Heldmann was its third editor which may be from 1905 ff. The latter magazine also had a German edition which was certainly read in Fr. Heldmann's parish; Dutch people may have joined the German parish. Did Fr. Heldmann perhaps wish to have a publication for them which he may have edited partly in their language? Or did he use his Order's magazine for an all-Dutch title? Both possibilities exist. The MESSENGER was a monthly.

No details for the M. B.

If independent it was (1c)"Catholic by purpose; if an Order title,(1b). Source: ARCHD. OF CHIC. (1920), 453.

Locations: None.

THE MONTHLY (Ja-D 1865)

This was a Catholic monthly and school-paper, established on Ja 1 1865 and terminated in Dec. of the same year, having achieved two semi-annual volumes. At that time Dr. McMullen was professor of metaphysics and president of the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, founded by Bishop Quarter in 1844 as the first "university" in Chicago which flourished until 1864. McMullen established this publication and contributed different articles, "lending prestige to the University", wrote Garraghan. THE MONTHLY was edited by the faculty with one of the teaching staff, Peter Foote, named as editor. The CATH. WORLD named James P. Byrne as publisher but the CHIC. CITY DIR. and Riordan have J. J. Kearny who is also named as its printer who had published and edited in 1863-4 THE YOUNG CATHOLIC'S FRIEND; Scott lists both together as publishers; the publishing address was 181 Clark St. In CHIC. CITY DIR. the title was given as CATHOLIC MONTHLY. Not having access to originals we have few

details. From Scott we know that the magazine dealt with literature, science and art and included some news of the seminary of the university. THE CATH. WORLD of New York called it "quite interesting, noting that in the second volume there were nine original articles, two stories, some literary notices, all well written." FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, also of New York, said after the second issue that "there ought to be a Catholic public to sustain it but to succeed the monthly must have more character of elaboration and finish in its style than is expected of a weekly paper." Nevertheless at that time it was one of the few Catholic periodicals of its kind as Brownson's REVIEW had been interrupted. According to Garraghan it died for lack of support after a year.

No details beyond the price of \$3.00.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: Middleton (1893); Scott:ILL,83; Pierce, 410; CHIC. CITY DIR (1864-5); McGovern:BISH. MCMULLEN,153; Riordan:UNIV, 135; Frese (1939); letter from Msgr. Harry Koenig, Mundelein librarian in 1951; Garraghan: CATH. CH. IN CHIC.,25; CATHOLIC WORLD,N.Y., 2 (1866),719; N.Y.FREEMAN'S J, F 11 1865, 5.

Locations: ULS, S.: ICU,v.2; InNU:1-2; RPB:1-2; IMunS:1-2; ICL: ? PPChi:(1),2 (Ja-My, J1-D 1865).

NÁROD (Nation) (F 1894-1960+)

This was a Bohemian-Catholic daily (s-w) newspaper, written in Czech, noted in F 1894 as a sister-publication to the tri-weekly KATOLÍK which then became semi-weekly; both were still published in 1960. The publisher was the Bohemian Benedictine Press for St. Procopius Priory, Chicago which became an Abbey in 1914 at Lisle, Ill. In 1899 the office was at 464 W. 18th St.; since 1939 at least it is at 1637 Allport St., Chicago. We have no names of the first editors but for later years there were the following Benedictine Fathers: 1930, Rev. Cosmas Veseleý; 1939, Rev. Ernest Zizka; 1942, Rev. Joseph Chráfal; 1950, Rev. A. Machacek and Mr. John Repa and Mr. J. G. Kanka as managers; in 1959, Rev. C. W. Kolek.

After the failure of JEDNOTA I (q.v.) the publication of a daily was a daring enterprise but turned out a full success. It was intended also for neighboring cities, including Milwaukee. We know nothing of the paper's contents. For the readers of KATOLÍK as well as of NÁROD an annual calendar was given as a premium, called from 1894 (for 1895) onward KALENDÁŘ KATOLÍK and from 1949 (1950) on to 1960+ KALENDÁŘ NAROD. From the same press see also PRÍTEL DÍTEK (1889-) and HOSPODÁŘSKÉ LISTY (1898-).

NÁROD is "Catholic by purpose" (1b), published by an Order.

Sources: Baumgartner, 55, 94; CATH. BUILDERS, 2:43; Wynhoven (1939); Piusverein (1907); Ayer (1894+); Rowell (1901-8); Hoffmann (1895-1910); CPD Meier (1923-32); CPD Wagner (1942-8); CPD (1950+); BIBL. OF F.L. N.; ILL. NEWSPAPER DIR., 542; CHIC. CITY DIR. (1899-1900); letter from Rev. Wenceslas Michalicka, O.S.B.; NEW WORLD (Chic.) v.8 (1900), p.138, col.5.

Locations: ULS: IU (24) 1917+. AN: ILIS: (1933)+ is now at ICMILC. Complete file at Bohemian Benedictine Press.

NARÓD POLSKI (The Polish Nation) (Ja 11? 1898-1955?)

URZEDOWY in 1955; not treated further.

This Polish-Catholic weekly newspaper, becoming later a fraternal society paper was established probably after Ja 11 1898 when the WIARA I OJCZYŻNA in Chicago ceased. The variant dates in our usual sources provides confusion: 1876-Meier (1932, 1942), Wagner (1948); 1886-Ayer (1950), CPD, ILL.N.DIR.; 1887-Meier (1928); 1897-Zie., Meier (1923); Rowell (1898, 99, 1908); Ayer (1906); 1898-BIBL. OF FLN; and, 1906-Olszyk. We have chosen the date of 1898 as given by BIBL. OF FLN as it seems to fit best but we have no proof on its correctness. This sketch of the paper's history was twice sent to the present editor to clear up doubt but no answer was received. The NARÓD is supposed to have taken over the WIARA's function of 1888 ff. to be the organ of the "Polish Roman Catholic Union of America" in 1898 (Zie. gives 1920 as the date). It is still published.

Our sources give little data; the first details are from 1898 on,

which may be a proof that the paper really began in that year. It was always issued by the "Polish Publishing Co.," which had published the WIARA I OJCZYŻNA, the KROPIDŁO and the POLACY W CHICAGO, all with a Catholic tendency. As editors the following are mentioned: 1898-Karol Wachtel (also with the DZIENNIK CHICAGOWSKI at the same time); Lucjan Horbaczewski; 1906-Franciszek St. Baré until 1930; 1930-Zygmunt Stefanowicz up to 1955 (who worked also with Baré for the POLAK W AMERYCE of Buffalo), first as manager, then from 1948 to 1950 also as editor when J. L. Kania was manager. As to the paper's character we can say that it was called "Democratic" until 1903; "Democratic and Catholic" in 1914; "Catholic and Labor" from 1940 ff. Park, p.92, spoke of it as "the most read daily" which seems to be in error. From 1923 to 1932 it was called a "weekly house organ distributed free to all members", and from 1948 "An organ of a fraternal national organization" (to provide educational stipends, ... donations to orphans, schools, etc. and to report social activities.-NCA, 1953). Thus, it began as a newspaper and became a fraternal organ. Since 1949 it is printed in Buffalo*. Another sign that it is not counted as a newspaper anymore is that it is not listed among the current Polish papers in ROCZNIK POLONII 1955; it is now called URZEDOWY, organ of the PRCU (Z. PRASA POLSKA, 51). According to directory data, it was published Wednesdays, 8 pages, 15x22, at \$1.50, until 1906. In 1908 it changed to 12 (16?) pages, at 60¢. From 1940 (or 1946?) onward, it appeared semi-monthly at \$1.00. Circulation: 1908:35,100; 1922, 80,000; 1932, 112,000(when it was distributed free); 1948, 125,000; 1950, 71,300; and 1953,75,454. It can be called "Catholic by purpose" (lc), as the organ of the PRCU and subsequently a purely fraternal publication. It carries the Proceedings of PRCU, both general and local, regularly. Sources: Park, 92; Ol 17, 18, 83; Zie.82; ILL.N.DIR.; BIBL.OF FLN; Ayer (1899-1955+); Rowell (1898-1900); Dauchy (1899); CPD Meier (1923 ff); CPD Wagner (1948); CPD (1950); NCA (1953); Z. PRASA POLSKA, 1948, 51.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

* Office at 928 Broadway; it is called URZEDOWY, organ of the PPCU, with Zygmund Stefanowicz as editor (Z. PRASA POLSKA, 51).

THE NEW WORLD (S 10 1892-1960+)

This is a Catholic weekly (for a short time daily in 1902) newspaper, established on S 10 1892 and continuing to the present. It was founded when Abp. Feehan had called all pastors of the city to a meeting for the foundation of a Catholic organ, badly needed for the 700,000 Catholics in Illinois. Its title was suggested by Maurice Francis Egan and chosen by the Abp. and Bishop John L. Spalding of Peoria (whose letters are printed in the opening issue) as fitting during the preparation of the "World's Columbian Exposition" and the Columbian Catholic Congress in 1893, honoring Columbus' discovery of "The New World". In 1892, according to the paper's history given in the Golden Jubilee number of 1942, there was the "Home" (i.e., THE CATHOLIC HOME), the only Catholic paper in English in Chicago (provided one does not include the Irish papers), "the second after THE WESTERN TABLET", directed by Dr. McGovern". However, there was the rather important WESTERN CATHOLIC in existence at the time.

The committee, composed of eight priests appointed by the Abp., founded The Catholic Press Co., with capitalization of \$20,000 of which he subscribed about \$11,000 as a controlling interest. From this fund THE CATHOLIC HOME was purchased for \$5,000. The new paper's charter was granted on J1 16 1892; editorial guidance remained in the hands of Rev. James J. McGovern. The first number appeared on S 10 and was described as a well-edited paper, neat in appearance, its seven columns filled with condensed news; the lead article was the Abp.'s pastoral on education; there is a facsimile in the Golden Jubilee Number. A note of introduction had already appeared in AVE MARIA (Notre Dame, Ind., S 3 1892), stating that "Hon. John Hyde will be the editor and James P. Foley, for many years with the PRAIRIE FARMER, will be business manager, a man of experience and energy." Judge Hyde had also been for a short time with THE CATHOLIC HOME. He was soon replaced by Mr. William Dillon, a lawyer from Dublin. In Mr 1893 Foley's name disappeared from the masthead. The following managers worked with N.W. until 1920: Kenkel, Hubbard, Morris, Van Beaver, Sieven, Hansen and Brady. Father Whalen, an educated, highly cultured man was Dillon's associate editor for some years; Mr. P. G.

Smyth substituted during a period of Dillon's illness. In 1902 Abp. Feehan died. A heated discussion about a Catholic daily came up in the Middle West and the N.W. undertook a brief experiment. At that time Dillon resigned (1902) with the reputation of deep learning, good literary taste and sound judgment. In the fall of 1902 Charles J. O'Malley, a good, cultured Catholic, became editor; a brief biography is given with our account of ANGELUS MAGAZINE, Cincinnati. He left after a short time, maybe in 1903 or 1904, and introduced his successor, Rev. Thomas E. Judge, coming from the CATHOLIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS (1903), a scholarly and graceful writer who led the paper to new heights. William J. Onahan, deeply engaged in writing a history of Catholic Chicago, was a contributor. There were many new problems in the archdiocese which now had 300 churches and 790 priests. Father Judge mastered the assignment with only nine assistants, one of whom, Rev. Dennis P. Tighe, wrote the editorials. In 1906 O'Malley returned from his work with the CATHOLIC SUN in Syracuse and remained until his death in 1910. The scholarly Dr. Thomas O'Hagan followed with immense contributions in the literary field. After an experiment to print in magazine size around 1900 it again returned to the seven-column newspaper format, crowded with editorials and news. When O'Hagan resigned a newspaperman and also editor of CATHOLIC SCHOOL INTERESTS took over. James Conwell was editor for a brief period until in Mr 1913 Rev. Thomas V. Shannon began to show his outstanding knowledge of social and political problems; he continued for twenty-six years, assisted by Rev. C. F. Donovan while James J. Brady labored for almost forty years as business manager. From 1919 ff. the paper was printed at St. Mary's Training School, Des-plaines, Ill. In 1925 Rev. Timothy Rowan came to the staff as publisher and manager. During the episcopacy of Cardinal Mundelein the paper developed more departments. In 1935 Msgr. Shannon resigned and was succeeded by Rev. Edward V. Dailey, made editor in 1940. In 1950 Rev. Thomas A. Meehan became editor, succeeded by Msgr. John M. Kelly, with a staff of forty; still as publisher is The New World Publishing Co.

In content the NEW WORLD carried the usual diocesan and parochial news, foreign and national accounts, and a literary section of poetry, fiction, music, literature and book reviews together with accounts of Catholic and secular magazines, such as CATHOLIC WORLD, ST. NICHOLAS, CENTURY, etc. Its editorials were often quoted. It was a defender of organized labor according to papal principles; it was against racial prejudice and totalitarianism. Some of the special issues such as the Easter number of Apr 14 1900, with 156 pages of Chicago's Catholic history, the N 16 1901 Cecilian Music Number, and the 1942 Golden Jubilee Number of 1942, were particularly valuable.

Details: Apart from the 1902 experiment as a daily, the NEW WORLD was a weekly of seven columns, beginning with 8 pages but gradually expanding to 24. Beginning with a \$2.00 price it moved to \$2.50 in 1918, to \$3.00 in 1948, \$3.50 in 1950, then \$4.00 and is at \$5.00 in 1960. At least since 1895 it was illustrated. From the beginning circulation was high at 17,500 from which it dropped to 12,500 at the end of the century from which it went to 15,044 in 1900, to 50,910 in 1923, to 68,750 in 1930, to 93,000 in 1948 and to the amazing 214,005 in 1960 despite the fact that the other dioceses in Illinois now have their own papers. Though established late in the century THE NEW WORLD is now the fourth-oldest paper in Illinois.

THE NEW WORLD was and is "Catholic by purpose" (1a) as the official archdiocesan paper in Chicago. It was not, however, the first official paper which honor belongs to THE WESTERN TABLET of 1852, as noted in METROPOLITAN CATHOLIC ALMANAC of 1853, which notes the W.T. as the "official diocesan organ of Chicago and Detroit". Sources: Middleton (1893); Baumgartner, 45; CATH.ENCYC."Periodical"; CATH. BUILDERS IV, 226; Severance (1908); Batten (1895, 97); Dauchy (1898); Ayer (1893+); Rowell (1893-1908); Remington (1893-1901); Pettingill (1895); Hoffmann (1893-1913); CPD Meier (1928, 32); CPD Wagner (1942-8); NCA (1950+); NEW WORLD, Golden Jub.No.(1942); ARCH. CHIC.(1920); CHIC. CITY DIR. (1894+); Kirkfleet, 221-3; originals in N.W. office.

Locations: ULS has 13 entries with only three from Illinois: ICL, IEG & IU. Six libraries are supposed to own v.1-9; CtW and MnSS are in that group but an enquiry to Wesleyan College and St. Paul Seminary elicited the response that their NEW WORLD is not that of Chicago but that of Boston. NEW WORLD office has all original copies except v.1 & 2; 3 is in bad condition; microfilm copies exist of this set of which DCU has one. PPCHI is supposed to have copies of v.1 & 2 but these were not seen by us. Further holdings: MiNazC, v.8,no.33 (Ap 14 1900); v.34, no.151 (D 17 1926); DLC and DCY: Golden Jub. no. (1942); DCU: v.8,nos. 8, 10, 15 (1901); MnCS,v.48,no.9 (Mr 1 1940); NYStJ: 1897-1908. We do not list the other ULS entries as we suspect these are for the Boston NEW WORLD.

THE NEWSBOYS' PROTECTOR (1890-8)

See first THE HOMELESS BOY (Chicago) with the list and introduction.

This was the third periodical of The Mission of Our Lady of Mercy. It was a Catholic monthly juvenile magazine, established in 1890 and continued to 1898 (Hoffmann's 1899 entry means 1898). At that time probably "Father Mahoney's Home" for working boys had already moved from 45-7 E. Jackson Blvd. to 363 W. Jackson Blvd., where Rev. D.S. A. Mahoney was director, publisher and editor of THE NEWSBOYS' PROTECTOR. This publication expressed more clearly than the preceding BOYS' PROTECTOR that Fr. Mahoney was worried about the downtown newsboys. If the editor of B.P. helped with the new title we do not know; he was John M. Duffy.

No further details known.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Source: Hoffmann (1891-9).

Locations: None.

L'OBSERVATEUR DE CHICAGO (1861-9)

This French-Canadian, Catholic weekly newspaper, written in French, began in 1861 and continued to 1868. For "1861" we have as sources

CHIC. CITY DIR. (1861-2) with office address at 130 Clark St., and Tétrault noted it in COLLECTION OF THE ILL. STATE HIST. LIBRARY, 100; in that source we found that "L'AMÉRIQUE succéda L'OBSERVATEUR", a proof for the end-date of 1868. Scott also had 1861 but without terminal date. But Belisle had it beginning in 1868, lasting for "some months". The first three sources noted Samuel-E. Pinta as founder and publisher but Belisle has Louis Fréchette & Barclay. We know that Pinta and Fréchette were together with the newspaper L'AMÉRIQUE in 1868. The variant data may fit in this way: Pinta kept L'OBSERVATEUR until early in 1868 when Fréchette & Barclay took over. After Belisle's "some months", still in 1868, the paper died and then Pinta and Fréchette, free of O. DE C., could begin their new paper.

We have no further details of this "patriotic" paper.

We categorize it as "Catholic by national tradition" (3) only, because these "French-Canadian" papers in early Chicago were, as Belisle knew, written only in the interests of the patriotic Canadians living in Chicago and the Northwest, fighting for the independence of Canada and not interested in the problems of the Franco-Americans, as did some of the other papers which we designate as "Franco-American".

Sources: CHIC. CITY DIR (1861-2); Tétrault, 17, & note 7; Scott: ILL., 78; Belisle, 28, 55; letter from Th. Martin of U. St. J.-B.

Locations: None.

PAMIĘTAY ABYŚDZIEN ŚWIĘTY ŚWIĘCIL. SEE, DZIEN ŚWIĘTY

PFARRBOTE DER ST. ALPHONSUS GEMEINDE (?1898-1903?)

This was a German Catholic monthly parish paper which began toward the end of the century and continued at least to 1903. St. Alphonsus was a German parish at Southport Ave., in charge of the Redemptorist Fathers. We know only from Fehrenbach (writing in 1937), p. 38, the following:

having originals before me (of this title published by the Fathers in charge of St. Alphonsus' parish), e.g., D. 1903, which include a Christmas picture, calendar of the feasts in December, a literary section, a poem, an article, a sermon, and parish items, "Die Rorate Messe", etc. (p.47:) A Redemptorist, Rev. Henry Neurer, contributed to it.

No details known.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Source: Fehrenbach, 38, 47.

Locations: Not in ULS. St.Alphonsus had copies in 1937.

POKROK (1867). This was a non-Catholic paper which moved from Chicago to Cedar Rapids, Iowa in 1868 and then to Cleveland in 1871 where it died on Aug. 8, 1878; we do not treat it but cite only to avoid confusion with the POKROK of 1893. Source: Capek, 99.

POKROK (Progress) (S 1893-?)

This Bohemian, Catholic weekly newspaper, written in Czech, was established in S 1893, appeared in only a few issues and probably died in the same year. It was founded, published and edited by Frank Fišera who, since 1883, had been with the ČECHOSLOVAN which had been struggling along since 1883. Did he start a new paper in case the other would fail? Yet the new one failed first.

No details.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Source: BIBL. OF F.L.N.,20.

Locations: None.

POKROK (of 1897). SEE, St. Paul, Minn. This Bohemian Catholic weekly newspaper was begun on S 4 1897 by F. J. Hora, but appeared only with a few issues for both cities; the Chicago office was at 737 Allport St. Source: BIBL. OF F.L.N.,20.

POLACY W CHICAGO (Poles in Chicago) (Ja-D 1890)
continued by DZIENNIK CHICAGOWSKI (D 15 1890-q.v.)

This Polish Catholic weekly newspaper was established in Ja 1890 and continued (Os. says "several numbers") until D 1890 (acc. to BIBL. OF F.L.N.). It was published and edited by the Resurrectionist Fathers who had taken part in the foundation of the Polish Publishing Co., in 1887, spurred by the belief that the Catholic Poles had to act against the anti-Catholic press supported by some Poles in the U. S. The same Company also published the WIAHA I OJCZYŻNA, the KROPIDŁO (both edited by the same Fathers), the NA-RÓD POLSKI, and DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI.

We have only a few details: from Kr (V,19) we learn that it was a "little newspaper"; from Ayer (1890), that it had 4 pages, 16 x22 in size, priced at \$1.00.

We call it "Catholic by purpose" (1b), published and edited by members of a religious congregation; all sources call it "Catholic". Sources: Middleton (1893); O1 79; Kr V, 19, 61; Zie 35, 98; Os 25; Ayer (1890-1); BIBL. F.L.N.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

PŘÍTEL DÍTĚK (Friend of the Children)(D 24 1889-D 25 1947)

This Bohemian, Catholic, weekly juvenile magazine, written in Czech, began on D 24 1889 and terminated with D 25 1947, surviving only as a weekly page in the newspaper KATOLÍK published by the same Bohemian Benedictine Press for St. Procopius Priory, Chicago (later from 1914- Abbey in Lisle, Ill.); the P.D. was their first publication. It was founded by Rev. Nepomucen Jaeger, first edited by Rev. Procopius Neužil, then in 1930 by Rev. Cosmas Veselý, in 1939 by "Claude Victora", and in 1948 by Rev. Walter Jendrusak, all O.S.B. In 1899 the office was at 464 W. 18th St., and in 1906 at 702 Allport St. The subtitle was "Casopis pro cesko-americkou mladez a pratele jeji." Contents includes stories, religious instruction, a quiz corner, and a children's letter section. In 1900 THE NEW WORLD said it was gaining favor rapidly among Bohemian Catholics. Details: Published on Thursday in the beginning; around 1906 on Friday. It began with 24-32 pages of 7x10 at \$1.00 in 1889, \$1.50 in 1891, back to \$1.00 from 1923 to c.1940 when it became \$1.50

again. Circulation figures: 1891, 3,500; 1893, 1,000; 1923, 4,852; 1930, 4,600; 1943, 1,709, and 1947, 1,722. By 1947 it had reached v.58.

We call it "Catholic by purpose" (1b), published by an Order.

Sources: Middleton (1908), 29; Baumgartner, 94; Ayer (1892-1948); Rowell (1892-1908); Dauchy (1899); Alden (1891-2); Hoffmann (1893-1913); CATH. BUILDERS II,43; Wynhoven (1939); Piusverein (1907); O'Neill (1906); CPD Meier (1923-32); CPD Wagner (1942-8); NCA (1951, an error); NEW WORLD (Chic.) 8 (1900), 138,c.4; letter of Rev. Wenceslaus Michalicka, O.S.B., of the Bohemian Benedictine Press; CHIC. CITY DIR. (1899-1900).

Locations: Not in ULS. Complete at Boh. Bened. Press; incomplete set at St. Procopius Abbey, Lisle, Ill.; Sacred Heart Convent, Lisle, Ill.: 7-8, 14-17, 15-58; InStMe: 5-12; ICU supposedly complete.

PRZYJACIEL DZIECI (The Friend of Children) (1896-1900)

This was a Polish, Catholic, weekly, juvenile magazine, founded in 1896 and expired in 1900, listed during this time in Hoffmann, the only source. Could PRZYJACIEL MŁODZIEŻY (Friend of Youth) (q.v.) listed for 1895-7 by Zie, 117, 01 80, and Kr 74, perhaps be a parallel edition for older children? Later, from 1913 to 1920, Zie and 01 listed the combined title, PRZYJACIEL DZIECI I MŁODZIEŻY, also in Chicago, though with another publisher and editor; could this be a continuation?

We class it as "Catholic by purpose" (1c) on the basis of Hoffmann's listing.

Sources: Only Hoffmann, with possible addition of Zie 116, 117, and 01 80, 85.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

PRZYJACIEL MŁODZIEŻY (The Friend of Youth) (1895-7)

This Polish, Catholic, weekly, juvenile magazine was founded in 1895 and existed until 1897 (Zie 117, 01 80, and Kr V, 74). Kr. named

as editor Kazimierz Neuman, known as a Catholic journalist (DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI, etc.). Zie. added the name of Rev. Jan Piechowski as publisher. Since Hoffmann did not list the P.M. but only the similar magazine from 1896-1900, namely PRZYJACIEL DZIECI (The Friend of Children), we wonder if these could not be parallel editions for younger and older children? We note too that for the years 1913-1920 Zie, 116, and 01 list a Chicago magazine with the combined title PRZYJACIEL DZIECI I MŁODZIEŻY, though with other publishers and editors; could that be a continuation of P.M.? We class P.M. as "Catholic by purpose", published by a priest; (1c) Sources: Zie, 117, 262, 265; 01 80; Kr V, 74.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

REFORMA (The Reform) (with a "Catholic period") (1891?-1892-?) This Polish (and for a certain time--around 1892?--"Catholic") weekly newspaper began in J1 or Ag 1891 (or in 1892?); termination date is uncertain: either S 1892 (BIBL. FLN), or in 1894?. In 1894-5 its editor, Karnowski, was listed with the non-Catholic REFORMA of Buffalo but during the same time Ayer and Rowell list him with the Chicago paper until 1904. The following different "periods" were crowded into its brief history:

1. It was first published and edited by Alfons Chrostowski; although gifted he caused trouble everywhere and in 1894 was involved in a schism with the Church. He edited the R. briefly until it was refused mailing privileges because of his anarchistic views.
2. The R. was sold and became the property of Salecki (1891) who was president of the Central Board of the Polish Union together with Rokosz and Stefanowicz; Nagiel served as editor. Under them the paper was moderately progressive.
3. How the "Catholic" REFORMA was created we could not discover. Rowell listed it in 1892 still as Nagiel's REFORMA. The next "Catholic" listing is from 1900 ff. with Apolinary Karnowski as editor and publisher; it was even called the organ of the PRCU (BIBL. OF FLN and Kr V, 66), under the protection of Our Lady of Czestochowa (Kr V, 66); Rowell (1901-2) listed Karnowski as "Rt. Rev.". Generally the Polish sources do not distinguish the "periods"; Kr is the exception who also add a fourth period.
4. The REFORMA "later" re-appeared as the organ of the inde-

pendent "bishop" A. Kozłowski (Old Catholic), connected with the above-mentioned schism.

Despite all the sources it does not seem possible to reconstruct exactly the "Catholic period", either according to time or to the journalists. The data from Ayer and Rowell from 1892 ff. may really refer to the "Catholic" period: 4-8 pages; 15x22 inches; \$1.50; less than 1,000 circulation.

During its "Catholic period" we class it as "Catholic by purpose" (1c), around 1892, as the organ of the PRCU. The designation "Catholic" by the directories cannot be taken seriously because they used it also for the time when the paper was the organ of the schism. Sources: Kr V, 65-6; Zie 119; Os 26; Ol 60, 79; BIBL. FLN; Ayer (1900-4); Rowell (1900-2); Remington (1900); In 1955 the PRCU could not determine if it had even been an organ of their group. Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

THE REVIEW. SEE, THE CHICAGO REVIEW

ST. JAMES' SCHOOL JOURNAL (1891-7-?)

This Catholic, probably monthly, school paper began in 1891 and still existed in 1897; its end is unknown. Our only source was a review in THE NEW WORLD, Mr 20, 1897: "We have received the March number, the first number of v.7, made up of original contributions from the pupils of the school." THE NEW WORLD, J1 3 1897, noted commencement exercises of the high school department. The Rev. Hugh McGuire, who awarded the diplomas, was pastor of St. James, Wabash Ave., and 29th St.; the school, operated by the Sisters of Mercy, had 660 boys and 750 girls.

No details known.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: NEW WORLD, Mr 29 and J1 3 1897.

Locations: None.

SANKT ALOYSIUS BANNER. SEE, NEW YORK

SANKT ANTHONY'S HERALD. SEE, HAWTHORNE, ILL.

DER SANKT BONIFACIUS PFARRBOTE (D 1898-1926-?)

This Catholic monthly parish paper began in D 1898, still existed in 1926 and probably longer. It was founded by Rev. A. Evers, the pastor of the German St. Boniface Church, Noble and Cornell Sts. In 1916 Rev. F. Rempe rescued copied from the first issue but some were already lost. Besides parochial news it contained literary and religious items and local news. In 1916 Father Rempe appointed a staff of lay editors and managers. In 1920 Rev. Harnischmacher followed as editor-in-chief, succeeded in 1926 by Rev. F. L. Kalvelage who gave us these data.

No details known.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Source: ANNALS OF ST. BONIFACE PARISH, 1862-1926, compiled by Rev. F. L. Kalvelage. (Chicago, 1926.)

Locations: None.

LA SENTINELLE (1867-8)

This French-Canadian, Catholic, weekly newspaper was written in French. It was founded, published and edited by M. Couillard de l'Epinay. Mr. Martin confirmed the end date and its classification, in the broad sense, as "Catholic".

No details known.

"Catholic by national tradition" (3).

Sources: Belisle, 27; Tétrault, 15; Mr. Th. Martin of RWoU.

Locations: None.

SIEROTA (The Orphan) or SIEROTKA (Little Orphan) (1899-1911)

As a Polish, Catholic, monthly, juvenile magazine, the S. began in 1899 (Zie.) or 1900 (according to Kr and BIBL. FLN); it continued

to 1911 (Zie) or longer (Hoffmann to 1913). Its editor was Rev. Stanislaw Siatka who made it a religious-scientific (Zie) or religious-national (Os) journal.

According to Rowell (1901) it had 24 pages, 7x10, and cost \$1.00. The S. was "Catholic by purpose" (1c), founded by a priest for a charitable purpose; listed as "Rom.Cath." by Rowell and included by Hoffmann from 1901-13.

Sources: Zie, 126; Os 30; Kr V, 82; BIBL. FLN; Rowell (1901); Hoffmann (1901-13).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

SOKÓŁ(POLSKI) (The Falcon; The Polish Falcon) (1896-1934?)

This Polish, probably Catholic, monthly magazine was established in 1896 (according to ULS and Rowell) or in 1898 (Zie) and lasted until 1905 (with ? in ULS) or 1906 (Ayer), or 1907 (Rowell) or 1934 and perhaps longer, as Zie was printed in 1934 (Zie, 129). The latter listed it as the official organ of the Polish Falcons Assn., in North America, a gymnastic ("athletic"--Ayer and Rowell) organization typical of those founded toward the end of the nineteenth century. In Poland the Falcons were known as "Catholic" and were often under clerical guidance (Kr IV, 53-60). Zie. listed the SOKÓŁ for Chicago and Pittsburgh; Ol. said it was "transferred" from Chicago to Pittsburgh; ULS and the directories list it only for Chicago. Zie. is unclear as to name; on p.129 he calls it SO-KÓŁ but in listing staff members in the index he has five working for SOKÓŁ and five others for the SOKÓŁ POLSKI in Chicago as well as in Pittsburgh; one of these, Wasilewski, is even listed for New York (there was a SOKÓŁ POLSKI there in 1909-11) and Pittsburgh. All ten worked for the paper from 1893-1934. The editors were: chief editor Stefan Barszczewski (Chicago, Pittsburgh); Karol Burke (Chicago, Pittsburgh); M. Wasilewski (New York and Pittsburgh); Jasiorowski (Pittsburgh); H. Lokański (Pittsburgh); Dr. Teofil A. Starzyński (Pittsburgh); Dr. H. York (Pittsburgh); B. Mruczek (Pittsburgh); Stan. Osada (Pittsburgh); he was also with

The Catholic SZTANDAR of Chicago; and L. Haduch (Chicago); he also worked for a "Catholic" journal, the WIELKOPOLANIN of Pittsburgh. As to details, Zie. noted it as a weekly while Severance (1908) called it a monthly. Rowell (1898-1907) noted it as having 10 pages, 19x12, which sold at \$1.00.

We call it "Catholic by national tradition" (3) for reasons above and because the German Catholic Piusverein listed it.

Sources: Piusverein (1907); O1 81; Zie, 129, 246, 278, etc.; Kr IV, 53, 60, and V 78.

Locations: ULS: NN: 1-(4-6)-9.

(Graham's) SUNDAY SCHOOL COMPANION (?1871-?1874)

see also THE YOUNG CATHOLIC'S GUIDE, Chicago (1867-1871?)

About this monthly, juvenile magazine, perhaps monthly, we have a note, in the text of THE YOUNG CATHOLIC'S GUIDE, explaining why we believe the S.S.C., is an independent magazine, but published by the same publisher, John Graham, Esq., 141 Madison St., Chicago.

No details known.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c), we presume.

Sources: Middleton (1908), 29; Lucey I, 27; LIT. HANDW. (1874, 73-4.

Locations: None.

SUNDAY SCHOOL COMPANION (Ja 1869-1904)

see especially SUNDAY SCHOOL MESSENGER (1868-?1928)

see SUNDAY SCHOOL MIRROR (1872-1904)

This was a Catholic, monthly, juvenile magazine, established in Ja 1869 (not 1871 according to Scott), lasting to 1904, intended to help the SUNDAY SCHOOL MESSENGER (q.v.), already founded in Ja 1868, being distributed to the children of the Holy Family parish school, published by the Holy Family School Association, edited by its president, Rev. Andrew L. O'Neill, S.J. (who died in 1901) and his lay helpers of the Association, with office in 1876-7 at 12th and Morgan Sts. The Holy Family Rectory has copies which we used. Its function, as explained in the first issue, was to be distri-

buted on the third Sunday of each month while the S.S.MESSENGER was given the children on the first Sunday. The COMPANION had the same aim but was more local with a different type of reading matter, chiefly short stories. After Fr. O'Neill's death, Rev. James J. Curran, S.J., became president and editor to 1904. The volumes of the COMPANION were counted from v.1-36 (1904) and also as series 2 from 1872: v.1-33 (1904) to be equal with the S.S.MIRROR (Ja 1872) which provided for the distribution of a magazine on the second and fourth Sundays of each month.

Details: 8 pages, 2cols., of 7x10 inches from 1869 ff.; 16 pages of 5½x7½ in 1874 ff. We have no price; could it have been furnished for the same dollar paid for membership? See S.S. MESSENGER for circulation.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Bro.Martin, 122; Lucey I,27; Scott:ILL: 109; originals at Holy Family Rectory.

Locations: ULS:MoHC:1-4, 7-8; MSM:1-4; 00:2-3; DCU:8,nos.1-v.9,no. 12 (Ja 1876-D 1877). Holy Family Rectory: 1-12 (exc.5) (1869-D 1880).

SUNDAY SCHOOL MESSENGER (Ja 1868-1928)

see also SUNDAY SCHOOL COMPANION (1869-1904)
and SUNDAY SCHOOL MIRROR (1872-1904)

This was a Catholic,monthly juvenile magazine, begun in Ja 1868; the last copy examined in 1960 was from 1920;when mention was made in 1923 of its "declining" status the end was probably not far distant but probably still continued to 1923. Holy Family Church, in charge of the Jesuits, (today at 1080 W.Roosevelt Road), following the example of other congregations, developed for their Sunday School children at least five juvenile papers as we found in CHIC. CITY DIR. Rev. Andrew L. O'Neill,S.J., established the Holy Family School Association, became the first president and editor of the first Catholic Sunday School magazine in Chicago. He was helped by lay editors, e.g., Mr. C.Reedy in 1872, Mr. M. Howard in 1873, etc., members of the Association which acted also as publisher. The first

issue, which carried the constitution of the Association, explained the publication's aim, to distribute good literature in a "sprightly" tone, as Bro. Mulkerins cited in his parish history (p.458). The prospectus said that "The MESSENGER will strive in a humble way to make all that receive it happy, give them useful and interesting reading, sound in moral principles, present instruction in a popular way suited to the mental capacity of youth; it will include Catholic anecdotes, tales, legends and similar matter; there would be an annual index. When Fr. O'Neill died in Ag 1901 he was succeeded by Rev. James J. Curran, S.J., who also was president and editor (S 1901-Ag 1904). In that year the two sister-publications, SUNDAY SCHOOL COMPANION (monthly; est. Ja 1869) and the SUNDAY SCHOOL MIRROR (semi-monthly; est. 1872) died after they had jointly brought a great success to the fathers, having alternately covered the four Sundays of each month, e.g., in 1873 there were distributed 120,000 copies of these magazines to between 3,000 and 3,929 children; when there was a fifth Sunday pictures were given. From 1894-1915 Father Neenan was president and Brother Thomas F. Kelly, S.J., his secretary; the latter did most of the compilation and publishing for sixteen years. We do not know his successor. The MESSENGER probably reached its 61st volume in 1928; in that year we believe also ceased the parish paper CHURCH CALENDAR (q.v.) which had begun in 1888; this closed a long period of publishing activity for Holy Family Parish.

Details: the monthly magazine had 24 pages, fewer in 1920, of 4½ x 7 inches; \$1.00 was the membership fee of the Association but in the last years only a few faithful members paid. THE MESSENGER had a front picture and a few little illustrations. In 1871, with two magazines, the subscription list was 5,000; in 1873, with all Sundays covered, 120,000 were given the children.

We class it as "Catholic by purpose" (1c), founded by Jesuits.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Lucey I, 27; (Middleton (1908) and Lucey have suggested that the S.S. MESSENGER moved to Boston mainly because Lord, III, 400, mentioned a publication of the same name but we noted that he gave no details; we think that magazines of this kind are so dependent on parish circumstances that they cannot be "moved", even

to another Jesuit parish. Bro. Martin, p.122, rejected the idea.) Scott:ILL.,94; Br. Th. M. Mulkerins,S.J.: HOLY FAMILY PARISH (Chicago, p.458/9; 462-4); originals in parish rectory seen in 1960.

Locations: MoSC:x.2,v.7; Holy Family Parish, Chicago, has an almost complete set, exc. v.2-3, up to v.53, S 1920.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MIRROR (Ja 1872-1904)

see also SUNDAY SCHOOL MESSENGER (1868-?1928)
and SUNDAY SCHOOL COMPANION (1869-1904)

This Catholic semi-monthly juvenile magazine was begun in Ja 1872 and ended in 1904. It was intended for distribution on the second and fourth Sundays of each month while the S.S. MESSENGER and COMPANION covered the other Sundays. Receivers were the children of Holy Family Parish whose parents had formed, by paying one dollar a year, the Holy Family School Association which was the publisher of all the magazines. Members helped in editing. Rev. Andrew L. O'Neill was president and chief editor; he was followed in 1901 by Rev. James J. Curran, both S.J. We saw in the rectory copies of v.1-18 (1898). In the first issue it noted that fewer children came to weekly Sunday School if nothing is given them. Therefore even on fifth Sundays pictures at least were distributed. Like the COMPANION the MIRROR contained stories, anecdotes, poems, riddles,etc.

Details: 8 pages, 2 columns, 6½x9 inches in 1872 ff., and 8x11½ in 1898 ff. No price is given and we presume that the Association membership carried even this fourth publication. About circulation see under MESSENGER supra.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c)

Sources: Middleton (1893); Scott: ILL., 109; copies at Holy Family.

Locations: Not in ULS. Holy Family Parish has an almost complete file, v.1-28, (Ja 1872-D 1898).

SZTANDAR (The Standard) (1893-1902)

This Polish Catholic publication, changing from a weekly newspaper

to a monthly and later quarterly magazine, was established in 1893 and continued to 1902. Zie. calls it the official organ of the "Polish Roman Catholic Union of America" under the special protection of Our Lady of Czestochowa. From 1893 on it was owned by the Union. It was published by I. J. Migdalski and edited by Stanislaw Osada, who was also with the SOKÓŁ. Politically Ayer labeled it as "Republican". This seems to have been the first part of the SZTANDAR's history. We doubt whether the paper really belonged to the Union all this time because the BIBL. FLN mentions Frank P. Danish (Franciszek Danisz) as editor and the Polish Young Men's Alliance of America as publisher. This seems to be the period of which Zie. says: "Afterwards" it was the organ of Danish and "later" of the Polish Youth Union. The "afterwards" must be the time from 1897-9 when Ayer gives Danish as editor and the Sztandar Pub. Co., as publishers, labeling it politically "Independent". The "later" of Zie. seems to be the time when the SZTANDAR completely changed its format. In 1900-1 it became a monthly magazine of the "Polish Young Men's Alliance of America" which is listed both as editor and publisher (Ayer & Rowell 1900-1). To the "later" period belongs a second phase: In 1902 the SZTANDAR became a quarterly literary magazine with Frank Danish as publisher. One fact does not fit: Danish must have once owned the paper because Kr. says he sold it to the Youth Alliance.

According to Ayer, during the first period to 1896 the SZTANDAR had 4 pages of 18x24, sold for \$1.50. This remained so for the second period to 1899 with the addition that 3,000 copies were circulated from 1897 to the end. Following the change to a monthly (1900-1), Rowell gives 16 pages of 9x11 and the price only \$1.00. This remains true for the quarterly literary magazine in 1902.

The S. was "Catholic by purpose" (1c) as long as it was the organ of Catholic societies.

Sources: Ol 80; Os 27; Zie 133, 240, 260; Kr V, 71; BIBL. FLN; Ayer (1896-1902); Rowell (1901); PRCU could not find further data.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

TELEGRAF (with a "Catholic" period (1892-1937)

This Polish (and for a time--(?1899-1903?)--Catholic) daily, then weekly, newspaper was established in 1892 and continued to 1937. If Rowell (the only source) made no mistake in his directory for 1892 and 1903, noting the TELEGRAF as the organ of the PRCU of America we cannot exclude it from our list. The TELEGRAF was founded as a daily by an association Jan 1 1892, printed by Petkowski and edited by Henry Nagiel. When the latter left to work with the DZIENNIK CHICAGOWSKI the paper got a radical editor, J. Rybakowski, under whom it collapsed. This seems to be the time when the change to a Catholic paper may fit in. From 1899 the TELEGRAF is listed as a weekly; this would be another reason. Rowell lists the T. from 1904-8, characterizing it then as "Democratic". Tentatively we say that the "Catholic period" extended from ?1899-1903?. The paper's later history changed in 1918 when Edward L. Kolakowski bought it from Petkowski and served as publisher and editor himself; another editor was M. S. Cyborowski; from 1924 Ayer names the publisher's wife, Mrs. S. H. Kolakowski, as editor. Circulation was 5,200 in 1924. In 1937 Ayer mentions the "Democratic" TELEGRAF for the last time.

During its "Catholic period" the weekly (according to Rowell) had 6 pages, 15x22, selling at \$1.50; circulation was less than 1,000 in 1900, somewhat more in 1902. Ayer (1904; as with Rowell) says it was "Democratic"; it was published on Friday then, circulated 3,100 copies, in the same format.

Assuming that Rowell is correct, we call the TELEGRAF "Catholic by purpose" (1c) during its Catholic period from c.1899 to 1903.

Another proof of its probable Catholicity for the period is its listing by the German Catholic Piusverein.

Sources: Ol 80; Os 27; Zie 136, and index; Kr V, 70; Ayer (1900-37); Rowell (1899-1908); Piusverein (1907); in 1955 the PRCU of Chicago could not locate any data that the paper might have been once its organ.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

THIRD ORDER FORUM. SEE, FRANCISCAN HERALD, Teutopolis, Ill.

THE TRUE WITNESS (N 1883-6)

This Catholic monthly (perhaps a weekly later) magazine was begun in N 1883; it was listed for the final time in 1886. The publisher was the True Witness Pub. Co., the editor W. J. Boucher, the office at 547 Arcade Court. It purported to be "a passing chronicler of passing events ... a first-class family Catholic magazine, independent in tone (which) will aim at the exposure and reform of abuses wherever existing". It included articles, stories and news, especially of Chicago, with from 12 to 32 pages of ads.

Details: The opening issue had 32 pages, 6x9, priced at \$1.00; in 1885, 28 pages, 8x11; it was enlarged in 1886.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: Middleton (1893); Rowell (1885); Alden (1886); Lucey IV, 222; copy at PPCHi.

Locations: Not in ULS. PPCHi: v.1, no.1 (N 1883).

THE VOICE OF THE DEAF (Mr 1897-?)

This Catholic annual began in Mr 1897; we have no data on its end. We presume March as the date of the first number since the AVE MARIA of Notre Dame announced it in April 1897 as "new"; the copy we saw at PPCHi was Mar 1897 and, although the volume number was torn off, it is necessarily v.1. Its purpose was the financial support of the St. Joseph's Home for Catholic Deaf-Mutes, also called Ephpheta School which was founded in 1884 with three children. It was encouraged by Abp. Feehan and assisted by Miss Eliza Starr, a Catholic writer and artist who founded the Ephpheta Society. Father Arnold Damen, S.J., gave the money for a home and school at 409 S. May St. The first home was in charge of ladies whom Fr. Damen had called from New York; the ladies of the Ephpheta Society were in charge of their schooling while a Jesuit father from near-

by Holy Family parish helped in teaching.

The first annual had as publisher the Ephpheta of the Union of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in Chicago; the dedication was written by Eliza Allen Starr. Eight pages contained an explanation of the aim of the Union and the necessity for a home and school for deaf children. Another eight were for the children themselves.

The home was enlarged twice, probably under the direction of Rev. F. A. Moeller, S.J.; later the home was in the charge of the Victorians.

Details: 16 pages, 11x16, at 25¢. Illus. in 1897, perhaps by Miss Starr.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c); recommended by Abp. Feehan.

Sources: CARMELITE REV. (1897), 192; OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL (Phila., 1897), 130; ARCH. CHIC. (1920), 759; copy at PPChi.

Locations: Not in ULS. PPCHI:v.? (torn cover), n.1 (Mr 1897).

VOLKSZEITUNG. SEE, CHICAGO VOLKSZEITUNG

THE WAIFS' MESSENGER (1899-1905); THE WAIFS' ANNUAL (1906-20?)

(See supra THE HOMELESS BOY)

THE WAIFS' MESSENGER was the fifth periodical of The Mission of Our Lady of Mercy intended to support The Boys' Home at 363 W. Jackson Blvd. It was a Catholic monthly (?), juvenile magazine, established in 1899 (CHIC. CITY DIR. listed it from 1900-5), following THE HOMELESS CHILD'S FRIEND. It ended in 1905 when its publisher-editor, Rev. D. S.A. Mahoney, fell sick and had to retire as director of the home. Perhaps he was helped by his assistant, Rev. S. O'Hara, at the end. The home, "a refuge for homeless working boys, newsboys and waifs" had expanded its scope. Fr. Mahoney had already published periodicals for the first two groups when he decided on the third for the waifs. When he had to retire in 1906, accord. to ARCH. CHICAGO (1920), the problems had changed so that Fr. Mahoney's successor, Rev. C. J. Quille, had new ideas for the

new building at 1140 W. Jackson Blvd., such as work shops, which he was able to realize "solely from the revenue derived from (the W.M. and the W.A.) which helped also "to maintain" the homes. This leads us to believe that the WAIFS' ANNUAL was the new title for the late MESSENGER, and had perhaps even existed earlier. The data in ARCH. CHICAGO (1920,157) is not clear on dates but we are led to believe that it existed still in 1920; we have no terminal date.

No known details on format, etc.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c)

Sources: CHIC. CITY DIR. for W.M.(1900-5); ARCH.CHIC.(1920),157 has mention of both titles.

Locations: None.

DER WELTBUEGER (The World Citizen) (1880-92);

absorbed DER KATHOLISCHE VOLKSBOETE of Chicago (1881-) in 1883; added a Sunday edition, DAS KATHOLISCHE SONNTAGSBLATT (1891-), which became independent (Ap 1895-1908).

I. DER WELTBUEGER.

This German, Catholic, weekly newspaper was established in 1880, not 1881 as some sources say. In CHIC. CITY DIR. 1893 we saw an advertisement with a reproduction of the first page of 1880; it ended in 1892 although Hoffmann listed it to 1894; the 1892 ad was probably the final attempt to procure more subscribers but it failed. Founder and publisher was William Kuhlmann, an important German Catholic figure. We were unable to determine whether he was a brother of Rev. Charles Kuhlmann who helped him from time to time as editor. Besides the founding of the WELTBUEGER in 1880, the following are important dates in his career: 1883, absorbed DER KATHOLISCHE VOLKSBOETE; 1885, took over DIE GLOCKE of Evansville, Ind., moved it to Indianapolis but managed it from Chicago; 1891, established a Sunday edition, DAS KATHOLISCHE SONNTAGSBLATT, in Chicago in 1891, attaching it after the death of the WELTBUEGER (1892) to DIE GLOCKE in Indianapolis until he took it back as an independent paper to Chicago in 1908; DIE GLOCKE had expired in 1906. He had tried to

revive the WELTBUEGER in 1893 as the CHICAGO VOLKSZEITUNG but it failed. It was Kuhlmann's special merit to have discovered in the twenty-one year old Arthur Preuss the ability of a first class journalist, entrusting him with the editorship of his papers in 1892 and helping him as companion for a year in establishing his own REVIEW, later so well known.

Associated with Kuhlmann in the proprietorship was O. Ising. In 1883 Caspar Pachter joined the firm as editor for the WELTBUEGER after Kuhlmann had merged Pachter's KATHOLISCHE VOLKSBOETE (Chicago, 1881) with D.W. CHIC. CITY DIR. listed the WELTBUEGER since 1883-4 under different addresses: 92 Market St. in 1884; 62 Eugenie St. in 1874; 175 Chicago Ave., in 1887; 220 Hudson Ave., in 1888. Alden (1883) called it "one of the leading German papers in the North West." In an 1885 Ayer ad the designation "Chicago and Fort Wayne, Ind." was noted; there was a WELTBUEGER but with another publisher and we cannot determine the connection. In 1891 Kuhlmann added to his weekly a Sunday edition, called DAS KATHOLISCHE SONNTAGSBLATT; CHIC. CITY DIR. (1891) noted: "D.W. and D.k.S., the leading German papers of the Northwest. The weekly and the Sunday edition, each 8 pages, \$1.50, both together, \$2.50." Rev. Charles Kuhlmann (q.v. also CHURCH PROGRESS, Marshall, Ill.) was editor of both papers until early in 1892. Then Wm. Kuhlmann made an earnest effort to procure more subscribers through advertising, after having called, early in 1892, the promising Arthur Preuss to edit the Chicago papers and also DIE GLOCKE of Indianapolis (q.v.). An ad in CHIC. CITY DIR. (1892) pointed out that since 1880 (the papers) were read now in thousands of Catholic homes in Chicago, in Illinois and in the Northwest states, with Arthur Preuss managing editor. The efforts were in vain, the WELTBUEGER expiring in 1892 and DAS KATHOLISCHE SONNTAGSBLATT saved only by attaching to to DIE GLOCKE for a time until it became an independent paper in Chicago from Ap 1895--1908 (q.v.). We were unable to see copies and therefore lack descriptions of its contents.

Details: the Thursday paper always had 8 pages of size varying from

30x44 to 12x20 in its last year. The price began at \$2.00, went to \$3.20 with a change to larger format, then down to \$1.50 in the final year but then the Sunday edition also existed at \$1.50, with combined price of \$2.50.

The paper was "Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: Middleton (1893); Timpe, 30; Enzlberger:SCHEM.(1892),329; Grothe, 72; Fehrenbach, 36; Ayer (1883-93); Alden (1883, 86, 91-2); Rowell (1884-93); Remington (1893); Batten (1892); Tobias (1885,90); BIBL. F.L.N. (1881-87); Hoffmann (1891-4); Eureak (1893); CHIC.CITY DIR (1883-92).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. ICHi: Ja 6 1887; I:Ja 6 1887).

II. DAS KATHOLISCHE SONNTAGSBLATT (Catholic Sunday Journal)

as an edition in Chicago (1891-Mr 1895)

as an edition in Indianapolis (1892-Mr 1895)

D.K.S. was established as a German,Catholic,Sunday edition to the WELTBUEGER in 1891. In that year Rev. Charles Kuhlmann edited it as well as D.W.; in 1892 the publisher, Wm. Kuhlmann, engaged Arthur Preuss who, filled with youthful enthusiasm and courage, began his work but soon learned that the Catholic camp was divided in bitter strife on such matters as foreign parishes, schools, societies and newspapers. When D.W. ceased, its publisher added it as an edition to his GLOCKE in Indianapolis for the years 1892 to Mr 1895 but D.K.S. continued its Chicago listing and it had two offices. Preuss kept his job also when he started, with Kuhlmann, THE CHICAGO REVIEW (q.v.) on Ap 1 1894. In the REVIEW he often advertised D.K.S. and also announced on Mr 27 1895 the planned change of it to an independent Chicago paper.

Details: the Sunday paper in 1891-2 had 8 pages, 13x20 at \$1.50; in 1892-3, first 4, then 8 pages of 18x22 at \$2.00. Its circulation grew from 5,000 in 1892 to 8,000, 1893-5.

It was "Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: Middleton (1893); Timpe, 31; Enzlberger:SCHEM:(1892),329; Keiter (1908), 124; Piusverein (1907); Batten (1892,95, 97); Ayer (1893-1906); Rowell (1893-1908); Chesman (1899); Severance (1908); Hoffmann (1893-1908); BIBL. F.L.N.;Ads in Preuss's R.VIEW in 1895.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

For THE WESTERN CATHOLIC (S 12 1868-) at Chicago, as an edition of the Detroit paper from S 9 1871-1907, SEE, DETROIT This Catholic, weekly newspaper was begun in Detroit (S 12 1868), but was also dated for Chicago (J1 1869-S 2 1871), was then continued only in Chicago (S 9 1871-Ag 1887) as THE WESTERN CATHOLIC, changed to WESTERN CATHOLIC NEWS (S 1887-1901?), returned to THE WESTERN CATHOLIC (?1902-1907), was purchased by THE COLUMBIAN in Chicago which added it to its own title as COLUMBIAN AND WESTERN CATHOLIC (1908-24). Terminal date of THE WESTERN CATHOLIC was 1907. "Catholic by purpose" (1c)
 Locations in Chicago: ICN:v.2,no.1-42 (S 11 1869-Je 1870); (4-21) (N 25 1871-Ag 1887); single issues. IU: (1878)-1881-2; 1884; (1885), 1887.

WESTERN CATHOLIC NEWS. SEE, WESTERN CATHOLIC

WESTERN TABLET (Ja 31 1852-1855)

This Catholic weekly newspaper was established on Ja 31 1852. We saw v.1 but the first three numbers had fallen to pieces; no.4 was F 28 from which normally we would deduce that no.1 would be F 7, the date given by Scott, Munsell and Andreas. However, KyLoN is recorded as holding Ja 31 which is also the date given in THE NEW WORLD's history for its predecessor; further substantiation was found in Bp. Van de Velde's diary, reprinted in McGovern's SOUVENIR, 161: "Ja 31 1852, the first number of the W.T. appeared. The second number is to appear on the 14th of next month." Thus, we see there was no F 7th issue. It was published until 1855. Munsell and Andreas record it as existing "three years" which would have it terminate in 1854; CHIC. CITY DIR. listed it from 1852/3-1854/5; METROPOLITAN CATHOLIC ALMANAC, 1852-6; Scott and Pierce have 1855; there are no known holdings for 1855 but it did exist in that year as we know from the McMaster note (infra). The W.T. was founded by the bishop of Chicago, James O. Van de Velde, S.J. CATH. ENCY. gives as first editor "M.L." Linton but we think William is correct. CHIC. CITY DIR. has W. Linton and McMaster of the N.Y. FREEMAN'S JOURNAL wrote on Mr 24 1855, p.4: "We made the personal acquaintance of Mr. Wil-

liam Linton, late editor of the W.T. ... a young man of promise, of noble and generous impulses, of nothing afraid except mortal sin." He became ill and died early in 1855. The second and last editor was Col. James A. Mulligan of whom McMaster in the same note above wrote: "The last number of the paper announced as its editor J. A. Mulligan, Esq., a young lawyer of Chicago. (There is no) one in the North West we would so cordially hail. (He is) a native of Utica, long living in Chicago, a gentleman of talents, of winning temperament (who) has all the qualifications for a Catholic editorship." He became famous as the leader of the Western Irish Brigade, the celebrated Mulligan musketeers.

The office of the publisher and printer, Daniel O'Hara, advertised as a Printing and Bookbinding Establishment, was first at 73 Lake St., soon changed to 65 Clark St. in 1854. The subtitle of the W.T. was "A weekly newspaper devoted to religious intelligence, literature and news." Scott classed it as "a literary publication." From the copies we saw of v.1 & 2, we note that it carried accounts of the bishop's lectures, Irish news, excerpts from the Catholic press, church schedules, etc., together with many ads.

No other Catholic paper had existed in Illinois prior to 1852. The bishop's diary said that "the appearance, form and matter gave great pleasure to the Catholics of the city in general and (it) was recommended by all the city papers. William J. Onahan, the local Catholic historian, who lived in Chicago from 1854 remembered that when the new University of St. Mary's of the Lake was in full operation its professor Dr. McMullen had been offered the editorship of the W. T. He also recalled that McMaster, Orestes Brownson and Thomas D'Arcy McGee had come to lecture at the "Catholic Institute" which had its headquarters at St. Mary's. Bp. Van de Velde had died in 1853; he was followed by Bp. Anthony O'Regan but we found no mention of his support; it might seem that he did not recognize it as the official diocesan paper as his predecessor had done.

Details: Vols.1-2 had 8 pages each of 5 columns; 12x20 in size, priced at \$2.00. Circulation in 1852 began with 2,000.

It was "Catholic by purpose" (1c) and listed in the METROPOLITAN CA-

THOLIC ALMANAC of 1853 as the official organ of the Chicago and Detroit dioceses; of 1854-56 the only note, "with the approbation of the Rt. Rev. Bishop." It was the first official diocesan paper for Chicago and Illinois.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Baumgartner, 19; CATH.ENCY.: "Periodical"; NEW WORLD (Ap 14 1900,30); CATH. BUILDERS IV, 226; Scott: ILL.,64; CHIC. CITY DIR. (1852/3-1854/5); METROPOLITAN CATHOLIC ALMANAC (1852-6); ARCH.CHIC.(1920), 275; Buergler, 51; Pierce, 380; SOUVENIR, Feehan, 161; Munsell, v.2,33; Andreas, v.1, 407; Onahan: "Catholic Progress, 176.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. IC: (1852, 3); ICHi,v.1, except torn nos. 1-3, and v.2 (1852-3); KyLoN: (Ja 31 1852-Ja 29 1853); (Mr 5 1853-Ja 28 1854); (F 4 1854-My 27 1854). NNHi listed it, as owned by NYSL(?): D 23 1854.

WIARA I OJCZYŻNA (Faith and Fatherland) (My 3 1887-Ja 11 1898), followed by NARÓD POLSKI (q.v.)

This Polish, Catholic weekly newspaper began on My 3 1887 and continued to Ja 11 1898; it was "renamed" and continued by the NARÓD POLSKI, Chicago. As to the date when the title changed there are different opinions; we have chosen that given in BIBL. OF FLN. The WIARA was founded by the Polish Pub. Co., which also launched the DZIENNIK CHICAGOWSKI, KROPIDŁO and POLACY W AMERYCE, all with the same aim of defending the Catholic viewpoint against the anti-clerical, or anti-Catholic, press. In 1888 the WIARA became the official organ of the PRU of America, following the PIELGRZYM (Union, Mo.) and the GAZETA POLSKA KATOLICKA in that task. We know some editors of the WIARA: Rev. K. D. Domagalski and Feliks Kaczorowski; the latter also joined the NARÓD POLSKI. Rev. Jan Radziejewski was one of the founders of the Polish Pub. Co. Dr. Ignacy Machnikowski also worked for the paper after coming to the States at the call of Rev. Winc. Barzynski in 1888 (Kr V, 74); at the same time he also worked for the DZIENNIK POLSKI in Chicago and, later, for the WIELKOPOLANIN of Pittsburgh. Dr. Stanisław Szewajkart, too, was connected with the WIARA, with the DZIENNIK CHICAGOWSKI and other

papers. From Rev. Franciszek Gordon we know that^{he} was also the founder of MACIERZ POLSKA, and manager of the GAZETA KATOLICKA. Other co-workers were Rev. J. Barzynski (mistake in Zie?: W. B.), J. W. Jedrzejek and Rev. J. Radziewski.

Details: published Wednesdays (1889-91) and Thursdays (1895 ff.); 16 pages until 1895, 11x16; the size might lead to the question as to whether it was a magazine rather than a newspaper; it sold for \$2.00. After 1895 it had 8 pages of 16x22 and sold at \$2.00 which in 1897 changed to \$1.50. Circulation in 1893 was 9 or 10,000; in 1895, 8,000; in 1898, 8,800.

WiO is "Catholic by purpose" (1c) from its beginning to its end, especially as the official organ of the PRCU of America. Hoffmann also listed it.

Sources: Middleton (1893); O1 11, 18, 58, 78; Os 23, 25; Zie 147; BIBL. FLN; Kr V, 19; Rowell (1889-91); Ayer (1889-99); Eureka (1893); Batten (1892, 95, 97); Hoffmann (1891-1900).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. PPCh: (1889), 1890, (1891), 1892-3, (1894).

WOMAN'S CATHOLIC JOURNAL (1896-8)

For this Catholic monthly (?) magazine we have only as source CHIC. CITY DIR. which listed that title from 1896-8, with an office at 633 Flounoy St., in the first year, and Room 917, 145 La Salle St., for the following two years.

No details.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Source: CHIC. CITY DIR. (1896-8).

Locations: None.

WOMEN'S CATHOLIC FORESTER. At Chicago (?1942-1960+)
SEE, Milwaukee (1893-1932?); or, Blue Island, Ill., (1895-1902?)
This Catholic, monthly, society organ was established between 1893 and 1899 in Milwaukee or Blue Island, Ill., came later to Chicago where it still exists in 1960. The main organ of

the Catholic Order of Foresters, THE CATHOLIC FORESTER, is published today in Columbus. The women's publication has its office at 140 N. Dearborn St., Chicago; it has been edited until now by Mrs. Mary M. Kaudy. Circulation now is about 66,000 copies. For further data see under Milwaukee. No file known in Chicago but probably the office has one.

THE YOUNG CATHOLIC'S FRIEND (J1 1863-5)

This Catholic weekly, later monthly, juvenile magazine began in J1 1863, certainly existed in Ag 1864 and F 1865 and probably ended in D 1865. The N. Y. FREEMAN'S JOURNAL noted on Ag 22 1863 that "The Y.C.'s F., (is) a new periodical in the neatest garb of typography. Mr. J. J. Kearny, publisher, endeavors to supply good, sound reading to our children at two cents a number every Saturday." And on Ag 6 1864: "The Y.C.F., a monthly (has) notwithstanding the troublesome (war) times reached its third volume and looks decidedly flourishing. (Enterprise has enabled the publisher, J. J. Kearny, 181 Clark St., Chicago) to enlarge and improve it to its present standing." From that we are aware of the publisher, already cited as publisher of THE MONTHLY (Ja-D 1865), the magazine of the University of St. Mary's of the Lake. From these notes we see that it changed from a Saturday weekly to a monthly, that by Ag 3 1864 it had reached v.3, and that it was published in semi-annual volumes: v.1, J1-D 1863; v.2, Ja-Je 1864; v.3, J1-D 1864, v.4 Ja-Je 1865; v.5, J1-D 1865. For v.4 Kearny and Byrne, 181 Clark St., were given as proprietors. Contents consisted mainly of stories and sketches, poems, some music and ads. Details: the weekly copy sold at 2¢. v.4, 1865, had 8 pages of 3 columns, 11x14, with a few illustrations; the price was 50¢ "Catholic by purpose" (1c); v.4 had approval of the Abp. of Cincinnati. Sources: Scott: ILL, 86; CHIC. CITY DIR. (1864-5); FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, (Ag 22 1863 and Ag 6 1864, p.5); original at PPChi. THE YOUNG CATHOLIC'S FRIEND was the first Catholic juvenile magazine both in Chicago and in Illinois. Locations: Not in ULS. PPChi: v.2, no.2 (F 1865).

THE YOUNG CATHOLIC'S GUIDE (My 1 1867-Apr 1871-?)

This Catholic, monthly, juvenile magazine began on My 1 1867 and continued at least to Apr 1871, as we know from our examination of v.1-4. It may have continued further as Schauer in LITERARISCHE HANDWEISER of 1874 said he was not sure if it were still going on. It is given by Middleton as a double title, the second half being SUNDAY SCHOOL COMPANION, which could only have occurred after 1871, merging with a second creation by Graham. The four volumes we saw have no double title page. Schauer, LIT.HANDW., said he was not sure that this included the SUNDAY SCHOOL COMPANION although we believe it must have existed. Lucey supposed it would be the S.S.C. of Holy Family parish but we are sure it is not since we examined all volumes to 1880. We think that Graham's S.S.C. must have been a magazine by itself.

The publisher of Y.C.G. was John Graham, Esq., with an office at 141 Madison St. The editor is simply noted as "a clergyman of the city." The subtitle was: "A monthly magazine devoted to the interest of Catholic youth" and in the opening Salutory its object was given as "a means to draw to the catechism classes many little ones". In content it includes tales, sketches, biographies, puzzles, poetry, and hymns set to music. THE CATHOLIC WORLD of New York was an agent and (in 1871) praised it as "a handsome illustrated magazine. No (work) lately issued is more suitable as (a) present to the young." Details: 18 pages of 2 columns per issue; 6x9, illustrated, with an addition of music sheets.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c), approved by the bishops of Chicago and Fort Wayne.

Sources: Walsh, 92; Cannon, 29, 59; Scott: ILL., 86; Lucey I, 27; VI, 60; LIT. HANDW (1874), 73-4; Middleton (1908), 29; CATH. WORLD (1871), 720.

Locations: ULS: DLC:1-4 (Rare Book Room); MWH:1-4 (My 1867-Apr 1871); ICHi:1-2.

ZIARNO (Grain) (1886-1903)

This was a Polish, perhaps Catholic, monthly magazine devoted to

music, established in 1886 and continuing to 1903. It was published and edited by Antoni Malek, musician, composer and organist in St. Stanislaus Church, later at Holy Trinity Church, in Chicago. Another editor was Józef Olbiński, who served at the same time on the staff of the GAZETA POLSKA KATOLICKA (Chicago). Zie. says the magazine was dedicated to the music, songs and social life of the Poles. We have no details on format, etc.

Though its purpose was not "religious", the editors seems to have been Catholics and therefore we call it "Catholic by attitude" (2).

Sources: Ol 77; Zie 152, 263; Os 21; Kr V, 10.

ZIARNO was the first and to date the only Polish Catholic musical magazine in the U.S.

Locations: Not in ULS.

ZIEMIAMIN (Country Squire) (1874-?)

This was a Polish, Catholic paper devoted to rural news which began and expired in 1874. We know only that it was the first attempt to start a paper for the Polish farmers in the U.S. (Os 20), or as Kruska (IV, 122) put it, "devoted to husbandry and country life".

It received insufficient support and had to cease after several issues or after three months, as Zie. said. Publisher and editor was Wladyslaw Smulski whose idea the paper was. The printer was Wladyslaw Dyniewicz during the short time when Smulski was with the staff of Dyniewicz' GAZETA POLSKA (Chicago), before he went over to the GAZETA POLSKA KATOLICKA (Chicago).

We know nothing of format nor whether it was weekly or monthly, only that it was a rural publication (Ol.54), "pismo" (Zie.152).

We know that Smulski was a Catholic journalist but the purpose of this organ does not seem to be "religious" and therefore we class the ZIEMIAMIN as "Catholic by attitude" (2).

Sources: Zie. 152; Os. 20; Ol. 77, 54; Kr. IV, 122.

This was the first attempt to publish a paper especially for Polish Catholic farmers in the U.S.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

N.B. In 1889 this city was in the Diocese of Peoria.

ST. MARY'S ECHO (1889-92-?)

This Catholic, monthly school-paper began in 1889, probably Jan., because in April the first number was reviewed; it still existed in 1892 and perhaps somewhat longer. St. Mary's was a parochial school whose girl-students wrote the paper which was published, at least once, by Rev. Aloys Schweitzer while the school was in the charge of the Sisters of St. Francis. A "House of Franciscan Fathers" existed at that time in Bloomington. In Ap 1889 the ST. JOHN'S RECORDS listed in its "Exchanges" the "first number of (the) young ladies" and in 1892 the ABBEY STUDENT reviewed it as "a neat little publication edited by the students of St. Mary's Parochial School; (as) an exponent of Catholic parochial schools, it speaks volumes (for) the youthful staff (in) advancing the interest of our religion. Rowell listed it as an "educational" paper, established in 1891, which is incorrect, but he gave other details which we use: Published during the school year, 14 pages, 9x11, at 50¢. "Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: Middleton (1893); ST. JOHN'S RECORDS, Collegeville, Minn. Ap 1889; ABBEY STUDENT, Atchison, Kan. (1892); Rowell (1892).

Locations: None.

B L U E I S L A N D

THE CATHOLIC RELIGIOUS YOUTH. SEE, CHICAGO

WOMEN'S CATHOLIC FORESTER (1895-1902)

This Catholic monthly society-paper for the Women's Catholic Order of Foresters might be:

1. "The" publication of that Order was perhaps begun in Milwaukee in 1893 or begun in Blue Island in 1895 and moved to Milwaukee after 1902. We know only that the women's branch was established in 1891 and had a publication at least in 1899 in Milwaukee (q.v.), then in Chicago where it has been at least since 1942

to the present.

2. As an alternative, it might be a local publication and not the nationwide title.

We believe it was the second type, a paper for the branch of the Order at Blue Island. Miss Mary T. Collins was editor and publisher. Rowell notes that it was 8 pages, 11x16, priced at 50¢, with a circulation of less than 1,000 copies in 1901-2, a reason for assuming it to be simply local as the Order, with 80,000 members, distributes its organ free.

We call it "Catholic by attitude" (2).

Sources: Rowell (1901-2); Lucey IV, 208; Bro. Martin.

Locations: None.

B O U R B O N N A I S G R O V E

Bourbonnais, Kankakee County, belonging to the Archdiocese of Chicago. It was, from 1832, a pioneer French Catholic settlement.

LE CERCLE FRANÇAIS (1885-1890 or 91)

This Catholic monthly school-paper, written in French mostly for Franco-Americans, was begun in 1885 and continued for five or six years. It was published at St. Viateur's College, written by students under teacher supervision. The Viatorians came in 1865 from French Canada and the first students also were Canadian French. See the English ST. VIATEUR'S COLLEGE JOURNAL (infra).

We have no details.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: Belisle, 32; Tétrault, 28; ARCH. CHIC. (1920), 253, 259.

Locations: None.

ST. VIATEUR'S COLLEGE JOURNAL (S 1883-1897)

THE VIATORIAN (1898-1913?)

This Catholic semi-monthly school-paper began in S 1883 (we saw v. 4, 1886, from which we determined this date); it changed title in 1898; when it ceased we do not know. After 1898 only Hoffmann car-

ried it from 1910-1913 when his list ceased. It was published by and for the St. Viateur's College; 'founded in 1870 it had 200 students. From 1888 to 1913 the Rev. M. J. Marsile, C.S.V., was president; then it became a college and seminary; it was closed in 1938. In the "Exchange" notes of ST. JOHN'S RECORD, Collegeville, it was cited as having "very readable essays" in 1889; in 1896, reference was made to its "choice fiction (and the) neatness and conciseness of departments"; in 1898: "one of the few unpretentious papers, deserving great praise, bright (and) breezy"; in 1899: "famous for its wit". The ABBEY STUDENT (Atchison,Kan.) refers to its "chaste elegance of literary style". The S.V.C.J. itself wrote a good criticism of W. H. Thorne's GLOBE when the latter was in Chicago which was reprinted in his review in 1893 on p.1 of the Ja issue. In that year the publishing of the paper must have been done in Chicago because CHIC. CITY DIR. listed it only for this year with an address at Room 44, 185 Dearborn St., with F. S. Kenfield as business manager.

Details: Monthly, Sept.-June(1891); 8x11; 1892:6x9. \$1.50.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: Middleton (1908), 30; Hoffmann (1910-13); CHIC. CITY DIR. (1893).

Locations: Not in ULS. PPCHI: almost complete, v.4 (1886)-10 (Je 1893).

E A S T S T. L O U I S

This city belongs to the Belleville diocese. The first settlers, chiefly French, came around 1800; in 1827 there were about 15 families with the first parish and pastor established in 1841; a frame church was erected in 1842, known as St. Philip's. The first secular paper began in the 1840's with four more up to 1875. In that year there was also an English church with Rev. O'Halloran,pastor, and a German church with Rev. O. Koenig, pastor.

THE HILL AND VALLEY VISITOR (Fall 1893-?)

We found only one source for this Catholic monthly magazine when the ROSARY magazine announced its first number in N 1893 as "a monthly by Rev. John P. Harkins of East St. Louis, conjointly with the Rev. P. Fallon of Alton, Ill.; with much pleasure we paused in the first number." The title was not listed in the various directories, perhaps because it did not exist longer than a year but we are sure it began in Fall, 1893. At that time Fr. Harkins lived at 413 Converse St., which is not the address of any of the three existing churches in E. St. Louis; Fr. Fallon was pastor of St. Patrick's in Alton. Perhaps the H. V. V. was founded because of the establishment in N 1893 of the AMERICAN CATHOLIC, an Episcopalian publication, the contents of which were checked for us by the Ill. State Historical Library at Springfield. The A.C. continued to 1897. No details known of the H. V. V.

It was "Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Source: ROSARY (N 1893), 719.

Locations: None.

F R E E P O R T

This was part of the Chicago archdiocese. The first Mass was said in the house of Simon Brady in 1827, the first church, St. Mary's, was built in 1836, followed by a resident priest in 1854. The Catholics were chiefly Germans and Irish. The Dominican Sisters of Sinsinawa had charge of S₊ Mary's convent and school (1868); the German St. Joseph's parish also had a school at the time.

THE SANTA MARIA (1892-99-?)

This Catholic monthly school-paper began in 1892 and existed in 1899 and perhaps longer. The GOLDEN JUBILEE SOUVENIR said in 1896 that the school children (of the new St. Mary's) "edit a monthly journal, THE SANTA MARIA, and the profits it brings in are devoted to the purchase of books and periodicals. This little monthly, edited by the children whose compositions constitute its literature, has been ranked by competent critics with the best college journals." O'Connor, FIVE

DECADES, mentions an issue of Nov. 1899 which may be near its end. In 1894 this parochial school of 50 boy and 70 girl-students was conducted by Dominican Sisters. Rowell gives as editor Thomas Lawless, probably a lay teacher as the name is not in clergy lists of 1894 ff. THE CARMELITE REVIEW noted the paper in 1893, p.197, as "A new and ideal college paper", not being aware of its grade school origin. ST. JOHN'S RECORDS, Collegeville, Minn., also in 1893, called it an "interesting roster of essays".

Details only from Rowell: 8 pages, 9x11, 50¢; monthly through the school year.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: Middleton (1893); Rowell(1893); Dauchy (1893); GOLDEN JUBILEE SOUVENIR, Freeport, Ill., 1846-96, pp.81-2; O'Connor, FIVE DECADES, 336.

Locations: None.

H A W T H O R N E

SANKT ANTHONY'S HERALD (N 1899-1905 or 1908)
also dated for Chicago.

This German, Catholic, monthly, devotional magazine, written partly in German, partly in English, began in N 1899 in Hawthorne, according to Preuss' REVIEW of St. Louis (N 23, 1899), which, under the headline of A JOURNALISTIC MONSTROSITY, said:

A Benedictine Father sends us a copy of v.1, no.1 of SANKT ANTHONY'S HERALD, monthly at Hawthorne, Ill., (published) for the benefit of a "shrine" started there. (There are references to) alleged miracles. Partly in German, partly in English, (there are) a few cribbed articles (with) appeals in bad English and in worse German; (it) advertises a "continuous chain of 13 Tuesday Masses." Priced at \$1.00. The Archbishop should put a foot on something like that.

We were not able to find Hawthorne listed in the CATH. DIRECTORIES of 1898-9, only in 1908 ff., with a Polish and a German parish but not in Benedictine hands and without mention of an extra chapel, mission or "shrine". We also checked Chicago as a possibility, because Hoffmann listed the S.A.H. for Chicago in 1901, the Piusverein in 1907, Keiter in 1908. No Benedictines were listed for St. An-

thony's Church; that order was located only in St. Joseph's German Church, without a "shrine". We wonder how it could survive until 1907 or 1908? Time had it disappearing by 1905 already. No publisher nor editor known.

No details beyond the \$1.00 price as cited above.

"Catholic by purpose" (1b), published by an order.

Sources: Hoffmann (1901, Chicago; 1902-8, Hawthorne); Piusverein: Chic. (1907); Keiter: Chic. (1908); Preuss' REVIEW (N 23 1899, 284).

Locations: None.

J O L I E T

At that time it belonged to the Chicago Archdiocese. In 1838 the vocation, which had existed as far back as 1699, required clerical service and received a pastor in 1839. In 1853 the first German parish began. In 1869 the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis opened St. Francis Academy. In 1872 German Franciscan Fathers took over a parish.

AMERIKANSKI SLOVENEK. At Joliet, (1900 or 1901-Ag 26, 1925)
For complete entry SEE, Tower, Minn.

This Slovenian, Catholic, weekly newspaper and society-paper was founded in Tower, Minn., on S 3 1891 by Rev. Francis Suster^uit, who also organized Slovenian parishes in Illinois. The paper was moved to Joliet in 1900 or 1901; the founder was also its editor until 1910; he died in 1911. The Slovenec American Publishing Co., was publisher. It became the organ of the Kranjsko Slovenska Katoliška Jednota and thus more of a society-paper. It was semi-weekly under Joseph Klepec as editor. In 1924, by merging with the Catholic Slovenian paper EDINOST (1914-24) it changed on Je 20 1924 its title to AMERIKANSKI SLOVENEK IN EDINOST on Ag 26 1925. Then, under the short title, it moved to Chicago (q.v.); in 1948 it went to Cleveland where it is still published in 1960 but is now listed in CPD with magazines. We class it "Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Locations: None for the Joliet period.

This city belonged to the Chicago Archdiocese. The Kankakee County has always been a center of French and French-Canadian settlers. When the railroad reached the place, Kankakee got its first parish, St. Rosa's; in 1874 St. Mary's (German) was established. In 1885 it had an Irish-American Association.

1. LE JOURNAL DE L'ILLINOIS (Ja 2 1857-63)
interrupted for four years
2. LE COURRIER DE L'OUEST (I) (1868-9)
 - 2a. COURRIER DE L'ILLINOIS (1870-96)
 - 2b. COURRIER DE L'OUEST (II) (1896-J1 1903)
 - 2c. LE COURRIER-CANADIEN (J1 31 1903-D 1904)
 - 2d. LE COURRIER FRANCO-AMERICAIN (Ja 6 1905-1931)

Kankakee (Ja 2 1857-?)
Chicago (S 1857-J1 16 1858)
Kankakee (Ag 13 1858-1863; 1868-85)
Chicago (1885-1931)

All previous descriptions of these titles left some doubts on title-entries and on dates but even with the additional data we have there may still be errors and confusion. We examined copies at WHi, checked the CHIC. CITY DIR., and a number of near contemporary sources i.e., Andreas:

LE JOURNAL DE L'ILLINOIS was first issued in Kankakee as a weekly paper, on Ja 2 1857, by A. Grandpré and Claude Petit; in Sept. of that year it was removed to Chicago, under the same management, the first number being issued in the city on S 18 1857, the first French newspaper published there. It then became a semi-weekly journal and was so continued to D 18 1857, when it was changed to a weekly (Friday). On July 16 1858 the publication was discontinued, the editors subsequently removing to Kankakee. (v.1, 407; on p.412, facsimile signatures of the editors.)

In 1857, according to Belisle and Tetrault, there was only a COURRIER D'ILLINOIS. AN has for Kankakee: LE JOURNAL DE L'ILLINOIS as a cross-reference to Chicago, COURRIER DE L'OUEST and there: LE JOURNAL ... (Ja 2 1857), with two locations: MWA and WHi. A letter from MWA stated that the title of their copy, v.1, no.18 (My 1 1857) is J. Then at Madison, WHi, in copies up to Ag 27 1858 the title was J. Andreas (supra) said the editors moved to Kankakee and that LE COURRIER L'ILLINOIS was published there. That is the title used

by Belisle and Tétrault but, as we saw, Ag 27 1858 was already its second week in Kankakee. We cannot determine whether there was a COURRIER D'ILLINOIS before 1870? While there would have been time for a title change before 1863 we feel fairly certain that it remained JOURNAL DE L'ILLINOIS to 1863. There may have been an error by Belisle, copied by Tétrault. Another error is that Belisle (p.52) wrote that the paper remained five years in Kankakee in the beginning; on this point Andreas is right that it was at Kankakee from Ja 2 to S 1857, Chicago from S 18 to Jl 16 1858, then interrupted and back to Kankakee from Ag 13 1858 to 1863. Griswold and Scott used these dates and also noted that the paper was a semi-weekly from S 18-D 18 1857. Though the opening date is, without doubt, Ja 2 1857 we note that two sources give 1856 (including Belisle, p. 52, but he later used 1857); the basis for this earlier date is that in 1905 the paper itself had this date printed on the masthead. If this is not a complete mistake it is possible that a Prospectus was printed in 1856 which may have been known by someone in 1905. With this as background we begin our treatment of:

1. LE JOURNAL DE L'ILLINOIS

This Franco-American Catholic weekly (and s-w) newspaper, written in French, appeared first on Ja 2 1857 in Kankakee; transferred to Chicago in S 1857, it remained there to Jl 16; because of the move back to Kankakee the paper was discontinued to Ag 5 1858 and began again on Ag 13 1858. We suppose this title was retained to 1863 although it is not impossible that after Ag 27 the word JOURNAL was changed to COURRIER. The paper's founder, publisher, also sometimes editor, was Alexandre Grandpré who came from Canada, where he had learned the printing trade, to Kankakee to become a journalist for his whole life. In 1857, at the age of twenty-one, he founded the JOURNAL DE L'ILLINOIS, the first Catholic French paper in Illinois, of which the first number appeared on Ja 2 1857. The editor was Claude Petit who soon left for Buffalo to begin there LE PHARE DES LACS. According to Belisle, Grandpré remained in Kankakee to 1863 but he must have also spent some time in Watertown, N.Y., in Ap 1859

he began there a sister-paper to Petit's LE PHARE DES LACS (1858). There exists a copy of Mr 15 1861, v.2, no.99; surely Grandpré was the printer. Also in Watertown he met his future wife whom he married in 1860 (Belisle). Perhaps in 1864 his brother Michel joined him; both owned the paper and sold it to Petit (Belisle). It is certain that the brothers Grandpré returned to Kankakee to establish there the continuation of the late JOURNAL DE L'ILLINOIS as COURRIER DE L'OUEST in 1868 which, despite the title change, was owned, published, printed, managed and also partly edited by A. Grandpré, probably until 1898 after he had moved in 1885 to Chicago where he died in 1900.

Claude Petit, Grandpré's first editor, apparently did not satisfy the readers, although a good writer, because as a native Frenchman he was not sufficiently acquainted with or sympathetic to the problems of the French-Canadians.

The paper had as sub-title or motto: "Indépendant en tout; neutre au rien." A sample issue, Ja 1858, contained a mythological poem, news from Paris, a feuilleton, a serial story, the sermon of a Chicago Jesuit, foreign and local news, followed by a page and a half (out of four) of advertisements. One of the latter was for Grandpré and Petit's printing establishment for good and cheap printing; their office was at West Randolph St.

Details: at first a weekly, then a semi-weekly from S-D 1857, and again a weekly issued on Friday. In Chicago it had 4 pages of 6 columns, 16x22, priced at \$2.50; back at Kankakee, as of Ag 13 1858, it went to a smaller 13x20 size, with 5 columns.

As to Catholicity, we choose (3) rather than (1c), "Catholic by national tradition". Belisle characterized it as "patriotique et religieux" and our choice of (3) accords with his judgment.

Sources: Belisle, 24, 27, 52-3; Tétrault, 14; Andreas, I, 407, 412; AN: Kankakee for LE J.; Chicago, for COURRIER DE L'OUEST with LE J.; Griswold: WIS, 39; Scott: ILL., 71; originals at WHi.

LE JOURNAL DE L'ILLINOIS was the first French weekly Illinois newspaper.

Locations: AN: MWA, v.1, no.18 (My 1 1857); WHi: Ja 8-Ag 27 1858 (WHi file: v.2, nos.66-91 (Ja 8-J1 2 1858); v.2, no.95 ff. (Ag 13-27 1858)).

2. LE COURRIER DE L'OUEST (I), (1868-), COURRIER DE L'ILLINOIS (-1870), and their successors (-1931); since 1885 in Chicago.

After the death of LE JOURNAL DE L'ILLINOIS Grandpré interrupted its publishing four years and began in 1868 in Kankakee a continuation with a new title, LE COURRIER DE L'OUEST which he changed in 1879 to COURRIER DE L'ILLINOIS, retaining this to 1896. In 1868 Grandpré, with his brother Michel, had returned from Watertown, N. Y. Both began again to print in their own establishment and to publish the new paper. As editor they chose J.-B.-A. Paradis who had come from Canada to Illinois in 1854, studying and teaching French before going to New York. In 1868 he returned to be editor of the C. d. l'O. until, it seems, about 1872 when he went to St. Paul, founding there his L'ETOILE DU NORD in May 1874 but then he returned to work with Grandpré in 1875 for a year or so. In summer, 1876 he edited LE FRANCO-CANADIEN in St. Paul which continued until December. He was with LE PROGRES in St. Paul, on Aug 15 1877 with LE CANADIEN in St. Paul to 1883. He founded in Minneapolis another PROGRES (May 1884-0 1887) and later we located him in Chicago with LE COURRIER FRANCO-AMERICAIN (1906), the last title of Grandpré's paper. Paradis was one of the French-Canadian pioneers in journalism, bi-lingual and an eloquent speaker.

Rowell (1870) listed for the first time the new title, COURRIER DE L'ILLINOIS but most sources have the date erroneously as 1875, together with the change from Kankakee to Chicago, also an error as the move to Chicago occurred in 1885. Rowell (1873) gave as a new editor, J. O. McMahon. We are uncertain, therefore, as to the time around 1875 that Paradis was with the paper. Rowell (1885 ff.) has Grandpré also as editor, which is the date when he had returned to Chicago where promptly from 1886 the CHIC. CITY DIR. listed the paper until 1896. In 1886 the office was at 450 S. Canal St., and at 156 Blue Island Ave., from 1888-96. Grandpré's print shop was also advertised from 1890 ff. He himself was manager of the paper, acting for a French group who supported it. Grandpré died in Chicago in 1900. Belisle (p.24) says that he belonged to the class of people who act with a quick and vivid temperament, not with the intent to

hurt anyone but yet discussing problems in a violent fashion, near the limits of charity. In the directory sources he stated that "no objectionable or doubtful advertisements will be received". Steiger (1877) noted the contents as "news and politics, literary matter as well as entertaining (material)." Belisle noted that the paper was "patriotic and religious". After Grandpré, prior to 1896, Philippe Masson must have been the editor because we know that L.-J. Bachand-Vertefeuille replaced him in 1896. In 1895 LE COURRIER DE L'ILLINOIS seems to have absorbed two French Chicago papers, vaguely mentioned in different sources, even incorrectly for 1903; the best source, at least for titles and the date, is the note in Preuss' REVIEW of Chicago (Je 27 1895): "The COURRIER DE L'ILLINOIS announces the deace of two contemporaries: the COURRIER DE CHICAGO and the FOYER CANADIEN DE CHICAGO." Neither of these is included in our series because non-Catholic; the first title had been listed in CHIC. CITY DIR. since 1893.

COURRIER DE L'OUEST (II), (1896-J1 1903)

In 1896 the paper again changed its title, going back to its second choice. CHIC. CITY DIR. lists the C. d. l'O. from 1897 on; our checking terminated in 1900. Philippe Masson had left and Louis-J. Bachand-Vertefeuille (dit Vertefeuille) had become editor for six months. He had come from Canada in 1877; after college in Providence, R.I., where he began in 1892 a literary monthly, LE PHILANTHROPE (not in our program). After learning the printing trade he went to Chicago in 1893 and began there another review in 1895: LE BULLETIN OFFICIEL (not covered by us), an organ of various French societies. In 1896 he became editor of LE COURRIER DE L'OUEST on Masson's departure but after six months he too left for St. Paul, becoming owner of LE CANADIEN. In 1903 he purchased LE COURRIER DE L'OUEST in Chicago, merging the two as LE COURRIER-CANADIEN; in 1905 he changed title again to LE COURRIER FRANCO-AMERICAIN which continued under his direction as publisher and part-editor until 1931. In 1900, according to THE NEW WORLD (Ap 14 1900, 102), "Theodore Proulx of Chicago, who had studied law in 1885, became proprietor of the COURRIER DE L'OUEST, then the most important (French) paper

west of New York City.

Was he also the publisher? BIBL. F.L.N. gave the Franco-American Pub. Co. Before J1 1903 we found only one other editor's name, Edward T. Benard, in 1903. The paper was unsuccessful, losing about \$1,000 annually. Vertefeuille, publishing LE CANADIEN in St. Paul at this time, wanted to transfer the Chicago paper to St. Paul while Benard wished him to move LE CANADIEN to Chicago which finally occurred. The COURRIER DE L'OUEST ended as such in J1 1903.

LE COURRIER-CANADIEN (J1 31 1903-D 1904)

This double title resulted from merging two papers, including another of Vertefeuille's creations, LA VOIX DU PEUPLE of Minneapolis, which had also terminated in Je 1903, with LE CANADIEN. The spirit of the latter two dominated the new COURRIER-CANADIEN under Vertefeuille's publishing and editorial policies. Vertefeuille bought the Chicago paper and became simultaneously publisher and editor.

LE COURRIER FRANCO-AMERICAN (Ja 6 1905-1931)

This was the next title for the same paper under the same management; we do not know the reason for the change. Vertefeuille had again procured the services of J.-B.-A. Paradis of St. Paul to edit the political portion of the paper which he did only for a short time (Ja 6-0 6 1905); as a contributor he procured Rev. M.-A. Lamarche, O.P.; in 1907 he employed Anatole Bachand as manager. At the top of the paper he now printed the whole family-tree of the titles going back to 1856, instead of 1857, as explained above. The paper was also dated for other places besides Chicago, thus nos. 45 & 46 (0 1905) for St. Paul, Minneapolis as well as Kankakee; later issues for Detroit, Marquette and Bay City. Bachand-Vertefeuille announced in the first issue of the new title (v.50,no.1, Ja 6 1905) that his aim was still to defend the cause of Canadians in the U.S., to unite their many colonies, and eventually to publish a daily to be called LA PATRIE. This, it seems, was never realized. Only Belisle, and Tétrault following him, says that the C.F.A. was printed with L'INDEPENDANT DE FALL RIVER (Mass.), using most of the latter's contents. If true, the content of C.F.A. would

be "Catholic by purpose" (1c). No other data on the time of the change which would have occurred before 1911 when Belisle's book appeared. Ayer (1924) still had Bachand-Vertefeuille as editor and publisher. The paper ended in 1931.

Details: C.O.(I). Republican. Published Thursdays to 1880?; 4 pages, 26x38; \$2.00; circulation: 700 (1873); 900 (1877); 1,200 (1880).

C.I.: as above; published Fridays in 1889. 8 pages; 15x21; \$2.00; circulation: 1,200 (1889); 1,000 (1895).

C.O.(II): Same as above; not in Ayer nor Rowell.

C.-C.: Independent Republican; 4 pages; 18x25; \$1.00.

C.F.-A.: Same in 1905, beginning semi-annual volumes: Ja-Je; Jl-D. Published Fridays (1906); 8 pages; 18x24; \$2.00; circulation, 7,756 but down to 1,241 in 1924.

As to degree of Catholicity we do not wish to call it "Catholic by purpose" since it was primarily patriotic in the French-Canadian cause; Grandpré lists is as "religieux". CATH.ENCY. judged the C.F.-A. as "thoroughly Catholic". In the years we saw there was almost no strictly Catholic content although a Dominican was supposed to have been a contributor. We qualify it as "Catholic by national tradition" (3).

Sources for C.O., C.I., and C.O.(II): Belisle, 27,52-3, 125-6; Tétrault, 14-5; Scott:ILL.,71; Rowell (1868-98; new title: 1870; Chic.:1886); Ayer (1889-1893-4); Hoffmann (1892-1900 as C.I.; 1901-13 as C.O.) Steiger (1873); BIBL. FOREIGN N.,34; C.-C. and C.F.-A.: Belisle, 207, 343; Tétrault, 38; Ayer (1905-31); Rowell (1905-8); CATH.ENCY.: "French Catholics"; Th. Martin of U.St.J.-B.

Locations: COURRIER DE L'OUEST in AN but holdings of earlier date belonging to LE JOURNAL DE L'ILLINOIS. LE COURRIER FRANCO-AMERICAN is in AN with five locations to which we would add holdings in Ill. State Library. We saw copies at WHi: v.50, no.1 (Ja 6 1905-1907).
RWoU: N 17 1911.

This city belonged after 1857 to the Alton diocese. It was laid out in 1835; in 1837 the first Irish family settled there. Germans also came soon and asked Bishop Brute of Vincennes for a priest; the first resident pastor in 1848 began a church but soon died. Until 1860 it was a mission when a Father Bryne became pastor of St. Mary's. In 1878 a German pastor, Rev. Charles Kuhlmann, was assigned.

THE CHURCH PROGRESS (1878-87)

merged with CATHOLIC WORLD of St. Louis and became CHURCH PROGRESS AND CATHOLIC WORLD in St. Louis (F 1888-My 1929).

THE CHURCH PROGRESS of Marshall was German-Catholic in concept but written in English; from a monthly parish paper it changed in its first year to semi-monthly, tri-monthly, and finally to a weekly local and literary family paper. These data came from Scott and partly from Rowell who already in 1878 listed it as a weekly of 8 pages, 30x44; it remained weekly to 1887. Founder, publisher and editor was Rev. Charles Kuhlmann, pastor of St. Mary's, who even printed the first copies in a little building on the church property. We do not know if this Father Kuhlmann was a brother or otherwise related to William Kuhlmann of Chicago, founder-publisher of DER WELTBUEGER (q.v. for more on their common work) in 1880. Fr. Kuhlmann remained in Marshall to 1891, then to different places until transferred in 1893/4 to E. St. Louis, Ill., from which he left only in 1908. During those years from 1885-1892 he edited DIE GLOCKE of Indianapolis, one of Wm. Kuhlmann's papers; then in 1891-2 also helped with DER WELTBUEGER and its KATHOLISCHES SONNTAGSBLATT, and again for the latter and DIE GLOCKE after Je 1897, certainly from 1904-6, and again in 1908. He was also a friend of Arthur Preuss, an editor of those papers from 1892-6 who had begun his own REVIEW with Wm. Kuhlmann in Chicago (q.v.), later removing it to St. Louis. In 1887 Fr. Kuhlmann sold THE CHURCH PROGRESS, which had nothing to do with the Chicago paper of the same name, to the St. Louis Catholic Publication Co. By that time the paper had reached 10 volumes. As to the paper's end-date of 1887, Scott & ULS favor 1884 while Hoffmann and Rothensteiner favor 1887; we prefer the latter because he is an almost contemporary historian.

There was no other Catholic publication in Marshall before 1900; one must admire how a Catholic paper could be supported and judge that it was possible only because of the energy of Fr. Kuhlmann. He had, in common with his young friend Arthur Preuss, the tendency to Americanize the German immigrants through their summaries of German cultural achievements in the English language. Beside founding the paper, Fr. Kuhlmann opened a school with the aid of Dominican sisters and was active in introducing the Knights of America. The reason for his later transfer was that in the early time Bishops Juncker and Baltes had provided mixed communities with German clergy, often insufficiently grounded in English. The Irish protested and finally Bishop Ryan made changes so Fr. Kuhlmann was transferred in 1891 to Mitchell and in 1893 to E. St. Louis, Ill., where he was still in 1898. This would indicate that he was not in Chicago in 1895 when editorially assisting the KATHOLISCHES SONNTAGSBLATT.

THE CHURCH PROGRESS was devoted principally to Catholic news and literature but also covered a broader field. Rothensteiner says that the attainment of a 6,000 copy circulation was phenomenal for a country area; Bonenkamp (1882) also mentioned its wide circulation.

Details: Starting as a Saturday paper from 1878 it became a Friday publication around 1882; it had as a monthly, semi- and tri-monthly early in 1878 eight pages, then as a new weekly, first four, then eight pages to 1887. We have no data on the monthly size; the weekly began with 30x44 (1878), had 24x30 (1882), 18x24 (1886-7). Price of the monthly unknown; for the first weekly, \$2.00; then \$1.50 in 1882-7. Circulation: 1882, 6,000; 1886, 6,300.

We call it "Catholic by purpose" (1c), with Bishop Baltes' approval. Sources: Hoffmann(1888) & (1891-1913 for St.Louis); Rothensteiner, CATH.JOUR.28; and his HIST. ARCH.ST.LOUIS, II,353; CATH. BUILDERS IV, 226; Bonenkamp:SCHEM.(1882), 429 ad; North (1879-80,220); Baumgartner, 31, 89-90; Scott: ILL,237; Alden (1886,65);Ayer (1888-1935); Rowell (1878-82; 1889-1908).

Locations: ULS (all v. from 11 ff. are from St.Louis): IU (4)-(53); MoSC: (1-2), 5-12, 43-52; NN (20-28)-(30-32); 00: (23); PPCHi:1886, 1887) Ja 7, 14, F4 1888.

M O L I N E

For DE VOLKSSTEM at Moline, SEE, DePere, Wis. This Hollandish-Dutch Catholic weekly of 1890-Jl 1919 was published at Moline with the secular GAZETTE VAN MOLINE from 1907-Mr 1919. We call it "Catholic by purpose" (1c). No locations in Illinois.

M U N D E L E I N

This belongs to the Chicago archdiocese. For CAECILIA at Mundelein (N 1925-D1929) SEE, Dayton, Ohio (F 1874-). This German-English Catholic monthly music magazine, established in Dayton, changed to various places, such as Milwaukee where its founded, Prof. Singenberger, was stationed at St. Francis' Seminary. He had died and his son Otto was in charge during the Mundelein publishing period from N 1925-D 1929. Then CAECILIA reverted to Milwaukee in 1930 and to other places, finally going to Omaha in 1958 where it is still published. CAECILIA was "Catholic by purpose" (1c). No known locations in Illinois.

O A K P A R K

Within the Chicago archdiocese, near Chicago. It had no Catholic church prior to 1906 but in nearby River Forest St. Luke's Church had existed from 1897.

EMERALD (of 1893) 1893-?

Of this Irish-Catholic weekly we know only from a single source that it existed in 1893; we do not know whether it was a newspaper or a society organ. Its circulation of 3,000 would suggest it was read in Chicago more than in Oak Park alone. Did it perhaps replace the EMERALD which had died in 1890/1? That was an organ of the Ancient Order of Hibernians; for data see A. O. H. EMERALD, Springfield, Ill. We may suppose the Chicago branch tried to revive it.

Details: 1893: 8 pages, 15x22; circulation, 3,000.

If a society paper, "Catholic by purpose" (2); if newspaper, (1c).

Source: Eureka (1893).

Locations: None.

P E O R I A

At first part of the Alton diocese it became part of the Peoria diocese in 1877. Its early religious history is connected with Jesuit

missionary activity in the mid-West. In 1841 Rev. Joseph B. Raho established a parish which had 255 families in 1851 with a new church, St. Mary's. Canal-building brought many German and especially Irish, mostly Catholic. One of St. Mary's pastors was the priest-poet Abram J. Ryan who, after the Civil War, was connected with Catholic papers in Georgia, Florida and Louisiana (cf. RECORDS A.C.H.S. 70: 109-20. Sept.-Dec. 1956), where his biography appears. In 1861 St. Mary's became the German church and St. Patrick's was built for the Irish-English, with 1,500 to 2,000 members in each. In 1875 John Lancaster Spalding became Peoria's first bishop. Because of the coal-mines many foreigners settled in the area and the city grew rapidly. In 1908 the diocese had 151 parishes and 69 churches with about 200 priests for the 96,000 Catholics.

THE IRISH STANDARD (Spring 1858-?)

This Irish Catholic weekly (?) newspaper (?) began shortly before May 15 1858 when its beginning was announced in AM. CATH. HIS. RESEARCHES of Philadelphia. No further details.

Probably "Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Source: as above.

Locations: None.

Q U I N C Y

This city was part of the Alton diocese until the erection of Springfield in 1923. The first German Catholic arrived in 1829. When Rev. Peter Paul Lefevre came in 1833 there were already 600 people in the village; he said the first Mass in Adam Schmitt's home. In 1834 the Catholics asked the bishop for a resident priest; in 1836 about 50 families raised funds for a church; a priest arrived in 1837 and a church and school were built in 1838. First pastor was the German Father August F. Brickwedde; the church was St. Boniface; the parish numbered 241 Germans and about 50 English-speaking Catholics whose numbers grew rapidly so that soon an orphanage (1840) and societies were begun. In 1847 Quincy had a daily German newspaper, STERN DES WESTENS. By 1859 the city had 3,000 Catholics with two churches. Then the Franciscans opened a priory; eventually they had 17 in Illinois. They had a high school for boys and a new German church, St. Francis Solano, in 1860. In 1877 the Western Catholic Union, a fraternal insurance society, established its headquarters here.

QUINCY GERMANIA (N 9 1874-1923)

1. TAGBLATT DER GERMANIA (1874-1919)
2. WOCHENBLATT DER GERMANIA (1874-1923)

Note: The non-Catholic papers, TRIBUENE (1852-74) and WEST-LICHE PRESSE (Ag 11-Nov 7 1874), with the latter anti-Catholic, merged with the QUINCY GERMANIA after Rev. Franz A. Ostrop, Westphalian born pastor of St. Boniface in Quincy, had advised wealth Catholics to buy out those papers in order to end their prejudicial approach and to procure a new Catholic editor for the merged titles.

QUINCY GERMANIA was then a German, "Catholic" to a degree, daily and weekly newspaper, beginning on N 9 1874 and ceasing publication in 1923 (not 1922 as AN has it). Dr. George D. Hoffmann, who had studied philosophy and Catholic theology, became the editor. He was an active Catholic who took part in establishing the Western Catholic Union and was its secretary in 1877. He kept out of the paper all anti-religious tendencies and defended the Church when it was attacked; thus "he rendered a great service to the Church of Quincy" (DIAM.JUB,34). The publisher was a stock company, the Germania Publishing Co., of 520 Hampshire St. Beside the daily TAGBLATT the WOCHENBLATT also had a good circulation. An ad in the QUINCY CITY DIR. (1882 and 1900) referred to it as "the only daily and the favorite newspaper among the German population of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa." Nothing is said of its Catholic connection, probably because of its need for general support; it did carry Protestant news also. Twice the Protestants attempted a paper, once a Republican one since GERMANIA was listed as INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC. They failed; the GERMANIA, after a Catholic drive, was victorious over the TEUTONIA (1885-6). A copy we examined at ICHI (0 27, 1876, v.2,no.300) referred to itself as "official journal for city and county"; official for what we know not. This issue was general rather than Catholic in nature; it had many ads, considerable American and foreign wire news, many political accounts, a continued story, market news, etc.; the only Catholic reference was to a church fair. Hoffmann was followed in 1885 by John J. Pingel as editor who was succeeded in Ja 1888 by Henry Bornmann, "a scholar who ably edited the paper for 25 years" (DIAM.JUB.34) to the end of the paper. He had as business manager F.C. Kleene in 1900. The paper was adver-

tised as carrying communications from 39 Catholic societies. One may suppose that the Catholics were not completely satisfied with the GERMANIA as a "Catholic" paper; several times there were other attempts: in 1881 the WESTERN CATHOLIC MAGAZINE which changed title in 1883 to WESTERN CATHOLIC VISITOR; the WESTERN CATHOLIC PRESS began in 1884; finally, in 1897, THE WESTERN CATHOLIC which slowly killed the GERMANIA when the former had become the official Springfield diocesan paper. The GERMANIA died after World War I: first the daily in 1919 and then the weekly which had only 700 subscribers in 1923.

Details: The daily had 4 pages, 20x26 in 1876, priced at \$6.00; in 1887 ff. 26x40. The weekly had 8 pages, 16x22, with variations, and sold at first at \$2.50, then to \$2.00. Circulation (1876) was 1,200 for the daily and weekly, of which only 500 was for the daily; this grew to 1,000 for the daily and 2,000 for the weekly, with the latter down to 700 at its demise in 1923.

GERMANIA was only "Catholic by national tradition" (3) and really had only an occasional defence of the Church.

Sources: Tinspe, 11-2; Grothe, 69; Ayer (1882-1923); Rowell (1876-1908); Middleton (1908), 30; Scott: ILL, 294; QUINCY CITY DIR. (1882/3; 1900/1); Bruenner (1887 & 1912).

QUINCY GERMANIA was the first daily newspaper in Illinois (N 9 1847-)

Locations: AN: ICHi: 0 27 1876, Ag 9 1907-S 8 1922

THE WESTERN CATHOLIC (0 16 1897-1909) as an edition of CATHOLIC CITIZEN (Milwaukee)

As an independent (My 28 1909-1942)

As an edition of OUR SUNDAY VISITOR (F 1943-1960/)

Quincy, Ill. (1897-1942)

Springfield, Ill. (1943/)

This weekly newspaper was founded on 0 16 1897 and is still published at Springfield after changing to that city in F 1943. Its founder, publisher and editor was John F. Ridder, a remarkable man in many ways, keen of intellect and great in will power. His aim was to make it a national Catholic organ. He succeeded in having

it made the official organ of the Western Catholic Union, a fraternal society with headquarters in Quincy, until a few years before his death in 1908. He had to fight opposition and lack of cooperation but he prepared the way for a Catholic journalism to bloom later. (DIOC. OF SPRINGFIELD, 517ff.) Nothing is said of the paper's Quincy forerunners, THE WESTERN CATHOLIC PRESS and THE WESTERN CATHOLIC VISITOR but it seems he had learned from their failure. He made his paper an edition of the Milwaukee CATHOLIC CITIZEN as one of that paper's chain and kept one page for Quincy and Springfield diocesan news; that portion was printed at Quincy. He advertised his paper as "the only Catholic weekly newspaper in Illinois, outside Chicago". After his death his widow, Mrs. M. G. Ridder, continued until May 1909. Then Rev. J. P. Kerr, pastor of St. Peter's in Quincy, his assistant, Rev. Martin J. Foley, and Theodore Hellhake of the Millex Shoe Co., purchased it and published their first number May 28 1909; then the paper was independent of Milwaukee. Fr. Foley became its editor, assisted by other priests and some laymen. Bishop James A. Griffin of Springfield became interested in having it reach each Catholic home in his diocese and with his approval Fr. Foley toured the diocese to increase support and make the paper a truly vital Catholic organ. In 1926 its plant at 112-114 7th St., was one of the best in the mid-West. The bishop appointed Rev. Edward J. Scanlan as associate editor to Fr. Foley; the former contributed valuable historical sketches. Finally, Ridder's hope came true and the paper spread beyond the diocese to a national circulation but we did not find it quoted elsewhere. ILL. NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY (395) referred to it as a "splendid, fearless paper, independent in politics, (with) its own printing plant." In Feb 1943 THE WESTERN CATHOLIC moved to Springfield, the diocesan see, and then became one of the many editions of OUR SUNDAY VISITOR but kept a local editor for the necessary diocesan section. The Western Catholic Co., was publisher; Rev. John S. Brockmeier, who was already with the paper in Quincy at least in 1941, was editor, and Rev. Robert Franzen in 1959. It is now printed in three separately paged sections.

Data: In Quincy in 1899 the paper had 4 pages, 18x24, priced at \$1.00; in 1901, 8 pages, 15x22, also at \$1.00. The price doubled from 1909-1942. Circulation: 4,400 in 1915, 10,000, 1923; 35,000 by 1930. In Springfield the price went to \$3.00; at first subscriptions dropped to 10,000 in 1950, 8,638 in 1953 but up to 40,063 by 1959.

In its period under Ridder it was "Catholic by purpose" (1c), then from 1909 as the official Springfield diocesan organ, (1a).

Sources: Quincy: Baumgartner, 94; CATH.ENCY."Periodical"; Wynhoven (1939); Dauchy (1899); Rowell (1899-1908); Ayer (1899-1909; 1914-24; 1930-44); Severance (1908); Hoffmann (1899-1913); CPD Meier (1923-32); QUINCY CITY DIR (1900, 03, 23); ILL. NEWS. DIR., 393.

Springfield: CPD Wagner (1945-8); CPD (1951-); NAC (1954-); DIOC. SPRINGFIELD, 281/2, 517 ff.; Ayer (1945-)

Locations: Not in ULS, AN. DLC 45 (1941); PCHi: (1898--1899), F 3, 10, 1900; Ap 23, My 7 1904; N 10 1911.

WESTERN CATHOLIC MAGAZINE (1881-3)
WESTERN CATHOLIC VISITOR (1883-4)

THE WESTERN CATHOLIC MAGAZINE, a Catholic monthly, began in 1881 and changed its name to WESTERN CATHOLIC VISITOR during the year 1883, remaining Catholic and monthly but assuming newspaper format before its 1884 death. Its founder, editor and publisher was P. F. Pierce. We know nothing of it and cannot determine if the WESTERN CATHOLIC PRESS, which followed it, had anything to do with Pierce's publications. It is strange that none of Quincy's histories of Catholicism mentioned these three titles.

Details: The first magazine had 20 pages, 10x12, at \$1.00; the one in newspaper format had 8 pages, 28x40 or 36x44 at times, and cost \$2.00 at first which dropped to \$1.00. The reported circulation of more than 3,000 seems high.

Under both titles it was "Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: Rowell (1883-4, under both titles); Ayer (1883-4 under the second title).

Locations: None.

WESTERN CATHOLIC PRESS (1884-? 1892)

This weekly newspaper, directly following the WESTERN CATHOLIC VISITOR of Quincy, appeared during 1884 and was listed by the newspaper directories only until 1886; Hoffmann began to list it only in 1891 and ceased with 1892; since Hoffmann was often late we doubt if it continued that long. Its publisher and editor was H. P. Hutton. Middleton, without dating, classed it as of "general character." After this paper's demise it took until 0 1897 until another Catholic organ was begun in Quincy, THE WESTERN CATHOLIC, if one excludes the semi-Catholic QUINCY GERMANIA, daily and weekly. Details: The Saturday paper had 4 pages, 22x30 or 26x40, priced at \$1.50 and circulated at first 5,000 (1885) and then 3,500 (1886).

"Catholic by purpose"(1c)

Sources: Middleton (1893); Ayer (1885); Rowell (1885-6); Hoffmann (1891-2).

Locations: None.

WESTERN CATHOLIC VISITOR. See, WESTERN CATHOLIC MAGAZINE

R I V E R F O R E S T

This village, near Chicago, had a church, St. Luke's, since 1897.

THE ROSARY COLLEGE EAGLE, River Forest (N 1923/). See, THE YOUNG EAGLE, Sinsinawa, Wis. (D 16 1874-J1 1922). After the college moved from Wisconsin to Illinois its school paper, after a year's interruption, was continued by THE ROSARY COLLEGE EAGLE. The opening number, N 1923, gives its earlier history. Handwritten from 1874-83, printing was begun in 1884 on a handpress, owned by the Sinsinawa Dominicans but built by a grandson of Orestes A. Brownson, John Brownson, a doctor of nearby Dubuque, Iowa. Dr. Brownson had three daughters at St. Clara's Academy. Later issues were printed in Galena, Ill.

THE ROSARY COLLEGE EAGLE was a quarterly, a triennial and a semi-annual. It had from 52 to 112 pages per issue; price was \$2.00. "Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Locations: Rosary College, River Forest, Ill., except the handwritten copies.

S P R I N G F I E L D

Before achieving diocesan status in 1923 it had been part of the Alton diocese. It had a church by 1834 because already by 1830 many Catholics had settled there. In 1840 the first Germans came and the first German congregation was gathered, St. John the Baptist, which was visited by Jesuit and Vincentian fathers; in 1858 the first German church of SS. Peter and Paul was erected with Rev. John Janssen (later bishop of Belleville) as pastor; he was succeeded by Rev. William Busch who founded a school beginning with 66 children. German and Irish societies, such as the A. O. H. Emerald Beneficial Assn., a Father Mathew Assn., etc., were begun. Springfield had early secular papers, such as the ILLINOIS HERALD (1831-3), ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL (1831-1917), ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER (1836), etc.

THE A. O. H. EMERALD (1879-81)

THE CHICAGO A. O. H. EMERALD (1882-5)

THE SPRINGFIELD A. O. H. EMERALD (1882-5)

THE EMERALD (1885-My 1891)

The two parallel editions for the two cities, first as THE A. O. H. EMERALD, were Irish Catholic weekly society papers, organs of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, established according to Alden (1882, 535; Scott, 326) in Springfield in 1879 with a branch office in Chicago. In 1882 the main office was moved to Chicago but a branch also maintained in Springfield. Then the title was distinguished for the two cities from 1882-5. Under the short title, THE EMERALD the editions continued to My 1891 of which we saw a copy. Scott believed they ended late in the '80's, Rowell listed it for the last time in 1890, Ayer in 1891, and Remington in 1892.

The papers were published and edited by James E. Dunn; according to Alden (1883) it seems he was also the proprietor for the A. O. H. We assume the contents differed with local news for each city. Bishop Quarter had already founded since 1848 a Chicago Hibernian Benevolent Society which had begun in 1854 a Chicago Catholic Institute and then the A. O. H. of Chicago, said to have had an especially powerful influence around 1873 in the Holy Family and Sacred Heart parishes in safeguarding youth. Under the first title the

paper is listed in SPRINGFIELD CITY DIR., with an office at 309 S. 5th St., and in CHIC. CITY DIR. (1880-1) as EMERALD in Room 49, 162 Washington St.; in 1883 it was listed under CHICAGO AND SPRINGFIELD EMERALD, and finally in 1885-7 as EMERALD, then no longer carried. Ads in Alden (1882-3) say that "it was the only weekly organ of the A. O. H. in the U.S., circulating nationwide from Maine to California", both editions "the handsomest and most ably edited papers published in the West, organs of a Catholic benevolent society with 500,000 members in the various states." Politically they were independent. There was also an EMERALD in Oak Park, Ill., (q.v.) in 1898, possibly a long delayed continuation of the deceased Chicago and Springfield titles.

Details: A weekly Saturday paper, always 8 pages at \$2.00; size varied from 32x44 (1881-5) to 15x22. Circulation began with 3,000 in 1881, up to 10,000 in 1886-8; if the paper's ad was correct as being the organ for 500,000 members, it should have circulated many more. When it died it circulated only 6,820 copies. The figures do not distinguish between the two editions.

As society papers both editions were "Catholic by attitude" (2). In 1882-3 it was noted they were "the only ones published in the state having a Catholic tone, without the patented inside." Those copies we saw of the EMERALD were very slightly "Catholic".

Sources: Middleton (1893); ARCH. CHIC. (1920), 783 ff.; Alden (1882-6); Rowell (1885-90); Ayer (1884-91); Dauchy (1890); Remington (1892); SPRINGFIELD CITY DIR. (1879); CHIC. CITY DIR. (1880-7).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. PPCh: EMERALD (My 1-22, 1886), 1890 (missing Ja & Mr), 1891 (Ja 10-31, F-My 23).

CATHOLIC NEWS (D 28 1878-J1 1879)

This weekly (CITY. DIR. has semi-weekly) newspaper appeared at first on D 28 1878 and was suspended in J1 1879. It was already announced by the PITTSBURG CATHOLIC on Ja 4 1879 which gave the publishers as W. M. Bloomer, D. R. Hagney and T. F. Harrington, and James A. Kennedy as editor. AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, on Ja 18 called the first number "well conducted". Both sources called it

a weekly paper. It had 8 pages, priced at \$2.00.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: North (1879-80), 229; AVE MARIA & PITTSBURG CATHOLIC, as above; SPRINGFIELD CITY DIR. (1879).

THE CATHOLIC NEWS was the first Catholic weekly newspaper in Springfield.

Locations: None.

THEODORA ODER IMMORTELENKRAENZE FUER GEIST UND HERZ (Mr 1858-?1860)
THEODORA OR IMMORTELLS-CROWNS FOR SOUL AND HEART

N.B. Sources giving the English title copied a wrong translation from the first entry in Dunigan: Immortal instead of Immortelles; crowns of Immortelles mean of little yellow flowers.

This Catholic monthly magazine began in Mr 1858 and was perhaps published until 1860 because it was still listed in Kenny's AM. NEWS. DIR. (1861). It was called "German Catholic" though the title was given in English. After its first number the WAHRHEITSFREUND (Mr 11, 1858, 442) wrote that "it shows a manifold content and that if continued on the basis of its able theology and philosophy it would be supported, especially by educated Catholics." Typography received praise; the lack of publisher's and editor's names was noted as strange. We found no further mention. Scott, who did not know when it began, gave only 1861 with a ? because his only source was Kenny. We have no details on format, price, etc.

"Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: Kenny (1861); DUNIGAN'S AM. CATH. ALMANAC (1859), 4 & 360; Middleton (1908), 29; WAHRHEITSFREUND, v.21, no.29 (Mr 11 1858), 442; Scott: ILL. 325: THEODORA.

THEODORA was the first monthly, even the first Catholic magazine in Illinois.

Locations: Not in ULS.

THE WESTERN CATHOLIC. See, Quincy, Ill.

T E U T O P O L I S

Part of the diocese of Alton the city was city "City of Germans" by a small German group of Catholics who arrived in 1838 who managed to build a church by 1840; in 1850 a priest was sent. Only in 1898 did the city receive its first secular paper, THE TEUTOPOLIS PRESS. A great Catholic asset came with the Franciscans in Oct. 1858; these members of the Province of the Sacred Heart served both as parish priests and as missionaries for neighboring parts of Illinois. As the same Order had done in Quincy, they founded a friary in 1859, a school, which became St. Joseph's College, in 1861, and even a seminary in 1865 (-1898). The friary became a monastery to house some of the monks who had to leave Germany because of the Kulturkampf; some went to Chicago and to Joliet. Through the Franciscans Teutopolis became a center of Catholic life in middle and southern Illinois. The paper read by the German Catholics was the EFFINGHAM VOLKS-BLATT, a local paper, or the St. Louis AMERIKA, a Catholic daily.

For THE FRANCISCAN HERALD at Teutopolis (Ja 1913-1920) and at Chicago (1920-Je 1940), SEE, ANISHINABE ENAMIAD, Harbor Harbor Springs, Mich.

THE FRANCISCAN HERALD, monthly devotional and popular magazine, continued in Ja 1913 the Indian (1896-8) and English magazine (1898-1912), both of Harbor Springs, Mich., published by Franciscans of the Sacred Heart Province of St. Louis and Chicago. At first devoted to the Third Order Secular, it became later a Catholic home journal, with popular articles and stories as well as accounts of the province's missions and other news of Franciscans. It soon became a favorite among Catholic periodicals. In 1919 the firm of John J. O'Keefe of New York was engaged to promote it and circulation increased to 140,000 by 1922 but dropped back to 80,000 when many subscribers did not renew. Joseph M. Meier, connected with the Official Catholic Directory, was also in charge of the publishing for 14 years. After 1920 the Franciscans of St. Peter's parish in Chicago had taken it from Teutopolis to a new building at St. Augustine's, 1434 W. 51st St. Then editorial work was done by Frs. Ferdinand, Giles, Maximus and Faustin Hack. In the thirties the magazine declined, did not recover and died with only 650 copies circulating in Je 1940. Meanwhile (1922) the THIRD ORDER FORUM was begun by the same fathers; it merged in 1940 with the HERALD and as FRANCISCAN HERALD AND FORUM still exists in Chicago at the 51st St., address. "Catholic" (1b). For further details on early history, See, Harbor Springs, Mich.

W E T A U G

N.B. In 1892 this was in the diocese of Belleville.

DIE LEGENDE (Stories of the Saints) (0 1892-0 1899)

This German monthly magazine of an historical-devotional nature began in 0 1892 and continued through seven volumes to 0 1899. Founder and editor was the historian Rev. Oswald Moosmüller, O.S.B. whose biography we have carried in RACHS 70: 109-20; Sept.-Dec. 1950. Publishers were the Benedictine Fathers of the monastery of Cluny, Wetaug, Pulaski Co., Ill., established in 1881; printer and business manager was F. Kessler, 378 N. Market St., Chicago (Rowell, 1895, gives Th. Steinke as publisher and editor which seems an error). In the opening volume was still carried the address of the Benedictine motherhouse of St. Vincent, Beatty, Pa. When Father Oswald was made prior of Cluny he tried to help the new foundation, which did not prosper in its own way, by writing as he had already done earlier in Georgia through his magazine DER GESCHICHTSFREUND (Savannah, 1882-4). In the preface to DIE LEGENDE he went into detail on his purpose: to controvert the prejudices against legends, to distinguish between truth and falsity in hagiography and to develop critical norms, etc. The subtitle of "A Catholic monthly for instruction and edification" appears much too simple for its content, e.g., on All Souls Day (v.1, no.2) he went into an historical explanation, the purpose of the feast, five chapters of a saint's story with an explanation of sources, the repository of sources, the meaning of heroic virtue, the historical development of the processes of beatification and canonization, and a bibliography ("Büchertisch") of new books, the Acta Sanctorum, the writings of the church fathers, etc.

The magazine's income was supposed to provide some form of subsistence for the community and at first it prospered with 3,000 subscribers. But after seven years of heroic effort subscriptions dropped; the seven volumes of 500 pages each had covered only the saints commem-

orated by the Church from Ja 1 to F 7; obviously the size of the task required a staff of writers to attain success; Fr. Oswald had to cease the publication. He died in 1901; Cluny was transferred to Canada in 1903.

Each month the magazine had about 48 pages, approximately 500 per year. Size was 7x11, price was \$1.50. In later years it was illustrated by reproductions of art masterpieces. Its subscription list was quite stable, beginning with 3,000 and holding to 2,500 in 1898. Each volume had its own index.

"Catholic by purpose" (1b), published by an Order.

Sources: Middleton (1908, 29); Dauchy (1898); Rowell (1895);

BIBL. F.L.N. (which has an incorrect entry for 1892-1909, the terminal date being wrong); Hoffmann (1893-5, Chicago; 1896-1900, Wetaug); Felix Fellner, O.S.B., "Father Oswald Moosmüller, the Pioneer Benedictine Historian of the U.S.," in RACHS 34 (1923) 1-16.

Locations: ULS, ULS,S: IMS: 1; KAS: 1-7; MnCS:1-7; MoSC:1-5; N:1 (2); NN: 1-2; PPCHi: 1-7 (0 1892-0 1899)

CHRONOLOGICAL











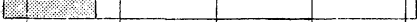







1850 1860 1870 1880 1890 1900

TABLE

The Western Tablet. Jan, 31, 1852-1855	
Le Journal de l'Illinois. Kankakee, Chicago, Kankakee, Jan. 2, 1857-1863	
Theodora... Springfield, March 1858-1860 ?	
Katholische Wochenblatt, Chicago, 1859-1930; Omaha, (1930-1941.) Katholische Wochenblatt und der Landmann, Omaha, (1941-)	
L'Observateur de Chicago, 1861-1869.	
The Young Catholic's Friend, July 1863-65	
The Monthly, January 1 - December 1865	
La Sentinelle, 1867-1868	
The Columbian... 1867-	
The Young Catholic's Guide, May 1, 1867-April 1871 ?	
Katolické Noviny, October 1867 -May 1868	
L'Amerique, 1868 - 1871	
The Irish Citizen [1868] 1868 - 1873 ?	
Sunday School Messenger, January 1868 - 1929 ?	
Le Courrier de l'Ouest [I], Kankakee, 1868-69; Le Courrier de l'Illinois, Kankakee, Chicago, 1870-85, 1885-1896; Le Courrier de l'Ouest [II], Chicago, 1896- July 1903; Le Courrier Canadien, Chicago, 1903 - December 1904; Le Courrier Franco-Americain, Chicago, 1904- 1931	
Sunday School Companion, January 1869-1904	
The Western Catholic, Detroit, (Sept. 12, 1868 - 1871; Chicago edition, July 1869 - Sept. 2, 1871.) The Western Catholic, Chicago, Sept. 9, 1871 - 1887; Western Catholic News, 1887 -1898; The Western Catholic, 1898 - 1907	
Sunday School Companion, 1871 ?- 1874 ?	
Sunday School Mirror, Jan. 1872 - 1904	

CHRONOLOGICAL

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	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920
Catholic Vindicator, Milwaukee, (1871- Nov. 1878); Chicago edition, 1873 - Nov. 1878						
Gazeta Polska, October 1873 - 1913 ?						?
Ziamiamin, 1874						
The A.O.H. Emerald... 1874 - 1881; Chicago and Springfield, 1882 - 1885; The Emerald, 1885 - May 1891						
The Home Light, 1874 - 1902 (or 1906?)						?
The Chicago Pilot, Aug. 15, 1874 - 1878 ? Irish Leader and Pilot, 1878? - 1879; The Chicago Pilot, 1879? - 1889; Catholic- ic Pilot, 1890 - 1902 (or 1906?)						?
Quincy Germania, Nov. 9, 1874 - 1919 [daily]; Nov. 9, 1874 - 1923 [weekly]						
Gazeta Polska Katolicka, April 15, 1875 - May 13, 1880; Gazeta Katolicka, May 20, 1880 - 1913						
The Irish Tribune, 1876 - 1882						
Katholischer Jugendfreund, 1877 - 1952 published in English as: Catholic Young People's Friend, 1931-						
The Church Progress, Marshall, 1878 - 1887 (St. Louis, Mo., 1888 - 1929)						
Catholic News, Springfield, Dec. 28, 1878- July, 1879						
Chicago Catholic News, 1879 - 1880; Dono- hoe's Journal?, 1880-1881; Catholic News, 1881 - 1900						
Donohoe's Journal, 1880-1881						
Der Weltbürger, 1880- 1892; included as a Sunday edition, Das Katholische Sonntags- blatt, 1891 -1892; published as indepen- dent edition, March 1895 - 1908						
Der Katholische Volksbote, 1881 - 1883						
Western Catholic Magazine, Quincy, 1881- 1883; Western Catholic Visitor, Quincy, 1883-1884						
Dzién Święty, 1882 - 1912						

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The Citizen, Jan. 14, 1882 - 1897; The Chicago Citizen, 1898 - March 4, 1919; Irish News and Chicago Citizen, March 21, 1919-Apr. 28, 1922; Chicago Citizen, May 1922-1926

Čechoslovan, 1883 - June 20, 1895

St. Viateur's Catholic Journal, Bourbonnais Sept. 1883 -1897; The Viateur, 1898-1913?

The True Witness, Nov. 1883 - 1886

Western Catholic Press, Quincy, 1884-1892?

The Little Bee, Sept. 1884 - Aug. 1885

Catholic Record, 1885 -1886

Le Cercle Français, Bourbonnais, 1885-1891

Church Progress [of Chicago], 1885 - 1897

The Catholic Home, Aug. 1885 - Sept. 1892

Ziarno, 1886 - 1903

L'Avenir National de l'Ouest, March - May 1886

Czas, 1887

Kuryer Chicagowski, 1887

Kropidło, Jan. 24, 1887 - June 22, 1888

The Hibernian Monthly, Feb. - May 1887?

The Homeless Boy, 1887 - 1906

Čecho - American, 1887 - 1908?

The Boy's Protector, Nov. 1887 - Dec. 1889

Church Calendar of the Holy Family Parish, Jan. 1888 - Dec. 1928

Catholic Companion, 1888 - 1890

Catholic Order of Foresters. The Guide, Apr. 1888 - Apr. 1893

Jednota [I], as daily, May 5, 1888 - Aug. 1888; with: Katolický Čech, as weekly, May 27, 1888 - Aug. 14, 1888

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Le Combat, March 1889 - 1890/91; La Vie, Marquette and Negaunee, Mich. (1891 - May 1892)

St. Mary's Echo, Bloomington, 1889 - 1892?

Pritel Ditek, Dec. 1889 - Dec 25, 1947

Messenger of Beteschatte, 1889? - 1905?

Polacy w Chicago, Jan. - Dec. 1890

The Newsboys' Protector, 1890 - 1898

Dziennik Chicagowski, Dec. 15, 1890-

The Academia, 1891 - 1895?

St. James' School Journal, 1891 - 1897?

Reforma, 1891 - 1892? (not a Catholic paper 1892-

The Globe, Philadelphia, (1889 -1892; 1902-1905); The Globe, Chicago, 1892 - 1894; The Globe, New York, (1895 - 1901)

Angelus, 1892 - 1904

The Santa Maria, Freeport, 1892 - 1899?

The New World, Sept. 10, 1892-

Die Legende, Wetaug and Chicago, Oct. 1892-Oct. 1899

Emerald, Oak Park, 1893-?

Chicago Volkszeitung, 1893

Lietuva, 1893-1895; (as secular publ. 1921 on)

Little Crusader, Columbus, (1882 - 1892); Chicago, 1893 - 1897; Collegeville, Ind., (1897 - 1900)

Sztandar, 1893 - 1902

Katolik, July 1, 1893 -

Pokrok, Sept. 1893

The Hill and Valley Visitor, East St. Louis Fall 1893-?

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1940-

TABLE

The C.T.A. Plain Dealer, March 1898 - June 1901?

?

Hospodářské Listy, May 1, 1898 - Apr. 15, 1930

Der Sankt Bonifacius Pfarrbote, Dec. 1898-1926?

Telegraf, 1899? - 1903? (not a Catholic publication 1904 - 1908)

?

The Catholic Truth, 1899 - 1903 or 1908

?

Catholic Juvenile Friend, 1899 - 1911?

?

Katalikas, Jan. 5, 1899 - 1916

Jednota [II], May 6, 1899 - Aug. 20, 1902; Jednota [III], 1902 - 1904?

?

The Waif's Messenger, 1899 - 1905; The Waif's Annual, 1906 - 1920?

?

Sierota, 1899 - 1911

Macierz Polska, 1899 - 1930

Sankt Anthony's Herald, Hawthorne, Nov. 1899 - 1905 or 1908

?

Amerikanski Slovenec, Tower, Minn., (Sept. 3, 1891 - 1900); Joliet, 1900 - 1925; Chicago, 1925 - 1947

De Volksstem, DePere, Wisc., (1890 - 1906); Moline, 1907 - March 1919; DePere, (April - July 1919)

Katholische Citizen, Milwaukee; Quincy ed. known as: Western Catholic, Oct. 16, 1897 - 1909; The Western Catholic, Quincy, May 1909 - 1942; Springfield, Feb. 1943 -

+

The Young Eagle, Sinsinawa, Wisc., (Dec. 15, 1874 - 1922); The Rosary College Eagle, River Forest, Nov. 1923-

+

Place of publication is Chicago when not otherwise specified. Dates of publication outside the state of Illinois are given in parentheses.

(-- means a cross-reference to another title; * means items which began in another state; # means items of another state also dated at an Illinois place; " means founded after 1899 but closely connected with an Illinois 19th century title. In the Time column + means currently published as of 1960.)

PART I: CHICAGO TITLES:

No.	Lang.	Title	Place	Freq.	Type	Cath.	Time
--	Ir	A.O.H. Emerald	Springfield	w	soc-p	2	(1879-81)
1	E	The Academia	Chicago	m	sch-p	1c	1891-5-?
--	Sl	Amerikanski Slovenec	Tower, Minn. w Joliet-Chic.	w	soc-p; 1c n		(S 3 1891-) (1900-) 1925-47
2	F-Ca	L'Amérique	Chicago	w	n	3	1868-71
3	E	Angelus	Chicago	m	mag	1c	1892-1904
4	F-Ca	L'Avenir National de L'Ouest	Chicago	w	n	1c	Mr-My 1886
5	E	The Boys' Protector	Chicago	m	mag	1c	N 1887-D 1889
6	E	C. O. F. The Guide	Chicago	m	soc-p	2	Ap 1888-Ap 1893
7	E	The C. T. A. Plain Dealer	Chicago	s-m	soc-p	2	Mr 1898-Je 1901-?
8	E	Catholic Companion	Chicago	m	mag	1c	1888-90
--	E	The Catholic Forester	Milwaukee Chicago- Columbus	m-q	soc-p	2	(1893-6 1896-1910 (?1910-1960+)
9	E	The Catholic Home	Chicago	w	soc-p	2	Ag 1885-S 1892
10	E	The Catholic Home Journal	Chicago New York, etc.	m	mag	1c	Ja 1895-7
11	E	Catholic Juvenile Friend	Chicago	m	mag	1c	1899-?1911
--		Catholic News.	SEE: Chicago Catholic News				
--		Catholic Pilot.	SEE: The Chicago Pilot				
12	E	Catholic Record	Chicago	m	mag	1c	1885-6
13	E	The Catholic Religious Youth	Chicago & Blue Island	m; bi-m mag		1c	1895-1901/2 (1898-1901/2)
14	E	The Catholic Truth	Chicago	m	mag	1c	1899-1903 or 8?
--		Catholic Vindicator	Milwaukee + Chicago	w	n	1c	1873-N 1878 (1871-N 1878)
--		Catholic Weekly.	SEE: Katholisches Wochenblatt				
--		Catholic Young People's Friend.	SEE: Katholischer Jugendfreund				

No.	Lang.	Title	Place	Freq.	Type	Cath.	Time
15	Boh	Čecko-American	Chicago	w	n	lc	1887-1908?
16	Boh	Čechoslovan	Chicago	w	n	lc	1883-Je 20 1895
--		Chicago A. O. H. Emerald.	SEE: Springfield A.O.H.				
17	Ir	Chicago Catholic News; ?Donohoe's Journal; Catholic News	Chicago	w	n	lc	1879-80 ?1880-1 -1899
--		The Chicago Citizen. SEE: The Citizen					
18	Ir	The Chicago Pilot Irish Leader & Pilot Chicago Pilot Catholic Pilot	Chicago	w	n	lc	Ag 15 1874-?1878 ?1878-9 ?1879-89 1890-1902-6?
19	E-G	The Chicago Review The Review The Review Catholic Fortnightly Review The Fortnightly Review	Chicago " " + St.Louis St. Louis St.Louis "	n w s-m m	mag	lc	Ap 1 1894 Ap 8 1894- J1 1895-8 1898-1904 Ja 1905-11 Ju 1912-35
20	G	Chicago Volkszeitung	Chicago	w	n	lc	1893
21	E	Church Calendar; Holy Family Parish	Chicago	m	par-p	lc	Ja 1888-D 1928
22	E	Church Progress	Chicago	w	n	?lc	1885-97
23	Ir	The Citizen The Chicago Citizen Irish News & Chicago Citizen Chicago Citizen	Chicago	w	n+ soc-p	3	Ja 14 1882-97 1898-Mr 14 1919 Mr 21-Ap 28 1922 My 1922-6
24	E	The Columbian Columbian & Western Catholic The Columbian	Chicago	w	soc-p	2	1867-1907 1908-24 1925-1960+
25	F	Le Combat " " La Vie " "	Plattsburg,N.Y. Chicago Marquette,Mich. Negaunee,Mich.	n w	3	(Ja-F 1889) Mr 1889-1890-1? (1890-1?-2) (-?My 1892)	
--		Le Courrier-Canadien. SEE: Kankakee,Ill.: Le Journal de l'Ill.					
--		Courrier de l'Ouest (I and II) SEE: Kankakee,Ill. Le Journal ...					
--		Courrier de l'Illinois. SEE: Kankakee, Ill. Le Journal ...					
--		Courrier Franco-Americain. SEE: Kankakee,Ill. Le Journal ...					

No.	Lang.	Title	Place	Freq.	Type	Cath.	Time
26	Pol	Czas	Chicago	d	n	1c	1887
--		Donohoe's Journal. SEE: Chicago Catholic News					
27	Ir	Donohoe's Journal	Chicago	?m	?mag	3	1880-1
28	Pol	Dzieln Świąty	Chicago	w	n	1c	1882-1912
29	Pol	Dziennik Chicagowski	Chicago	d	n	1c	D 15 1890-1960+
30	Pol	Dziennik Polski	Chicago	d	n	1c	1895-8
		+Gazeta Chicagowska		w	n	1c	1896-8
--		The Emerald (A.O.H.) SEE: Springfield, Ill.					
--		The Emerald (of 1893) SEE: Oak Park, Ill.					
--		Franciscan Herald and F.H. and Forum. SEE: Franciscan Herald, Teutopolis, Ill. and Anishinabe Enamiad, Harbor Springs, Mich.					
--		Gazeta Chicagowska. SEE: Dziennik Polski					
--		Gazeta Katolicka. SEE: Gazeta Polska Katolicka					
31	Pol	Gazeta Polska	Chicago	w	n	3	0 1873-1913?
32	Pol	Gazeta Polska Katolicka	Chicago	w	n	1c	Ap 15 1875-My 13 1880
		Gazeta Katolicka					My 20 1880-1913
		+ Dzień Świąty, (q.v)					(1882-1912)
--		The Globe (of 1889)	Phila. Chicago New York	q	mag	2	(1889-92--1902-5) 1892-4 (1895-1901)
--		Die Glocke. SEE: Evansville and Indianapolis					
33	Ir	The Hibernian Monthly	Chicago	m	mag	1c	F-My 1887-?
34	E	The Home Light	Chicago	w	n	3	1874-1902-6?
35	E	The Homeless Boy	Chicago	?m	mag	1c	1887-1906
36	E	The Homeless Child's Friend	Chicago	?m	mag	1c	1898-9
37	Boh	Hospodářské Listy	Chicago	bi-m	mag	2	My 1898-Apr 15 1930
38	E	The Illustrated Chronicle		?m	mag	1c	?S1897-Jel 1902-?
39	Ir	The Irish Citizen	Chicago	w	n	3	1868-?1873
		(of 1868)					
--		Irish Leader and Pilot. SEE: The Chicago Pilot					
--		Irish News and Chicago Citizen. SEE: The Citizen					
40	Ir	The Irish Tribune	Chicago	w	n	3	1876-82
41	Boh	Jednota (I)	Chicago	d	n	1c	My 5 1888-Ag 1888
		+ Katolický Cech		w	n	1c	My 27 1888-Ag 14 1888
42	Boh	Jednota (II)	Chicago	s-w	n	1c	My 6 1899-Ag 20 1902
		Jednota (III)	"	d;s-w			1902-4?

No.	Lang.	Title	Place	Freq.	Type	Cath.	Time
--		Le Journal de l'Illinois. SEE: Kankakee, Ill.					
43	Boh	Kalendář Katolík Kalendář Národ	Chicago	ann	cal	1c	1894-1949 1950-1960+
44	Lith	Katalikas	Chicago	w	n	1c/3	Ja 5 1899-1916
45	G	Katholischer Jugendfreund		w;bi-w	m	1c	1877-1952
	E	Catholic Young People's Friend	Chicago "	m	mag		1931-1960+
--		Das Katholische Sonntagsblatt. Edition of Der Weltbürger, Chicago (1891-2) and of Die Glocke, Indianapolis, Ind. (1892-Mr 1895)					
46	G	Das Katholische Sonntagsblatt		w	n	1c	Ap 1895-1908
47	G	Der Katholische Volksbote		w	n	1c	1881-3
48	G	Katholisches Wochenblatt K.W. und Der Landmann Ch.+Omaha " " " Omaha		w	n	1c	1859-1930 1930-41 1941-60+
49	Boh	Katolicke Noviny	Chicago	w	n	1c	0 1867-My 1868
--		Katolický Čech. SEE: Jednota (I)					
50	Boh	Katolík	Chicago	w	n	1c	Jl 1 1893-1960+
51	Pol	Kropidło	Chicago	w	n	1b	Ja 24 1887-Je 22 1888
52	Pol	Kuryer Chicagowski	Chicago	d	n	3	1887
--		Die Legende. SEE: Wetaug, Ill.					
53	Lith	Leituva	Chicago	w	n	3	1893-5 (1895-1921)
54	E	The Little Bee	Chicago	m	mag	1b	S 1884-Ag 1885
--		The Little Crusader. Columbus, O.					(Ag 1882-92)
	E	Chicago Collegeville, Ind.	Chicago	w	mag	1c	1893-7 (Je 1897-D 1900?)
55	Pol	Macierz Polska	Chicago	m	mag	1c	1899-1930
56	E	Messenger of Beteschatte					
	Du?	Chicago	Chicago	?m	mag	?1b	1889?-?1905
57	E	The Monthly	Chicago	m	mag	1c	Ja 1-D 1865
58	Boh	Národ	Chicago	d	n	1b	F 1894
59	Pol	Naród Polski	Chicago	w	n	1c	Ja 11?1898-1955?
60	E	The New World	Chicago	w	n	1a	S 10 1892-1960+
61	E	The Newsboys' Protector		m	mag	1c	1890-8
62	F-Ca	L'Observateur de Chicago		w	n	3	1861-9
--		Pamiętaj abyś dzień święty święcił. SEE: Dzień Święty					
63	G	Pfarrbote der St. Alphonsus Gemeinde		m	par-p	1c	?1898-1903?

No.	Lang.	Title	Place	Freq.	Type	Cath.	Time
64	Boh	Pokrok (of 1893)	Chicago	w	n	lc	S 1893-?
--		Pokrok (of 1897). SEE: St. Paul, Minn.					
65	Pol	Polacy w Chicago	Chicago	w	n	lb	Ja-D 1890
66	Boh	Prftel Dftek	Chicago	w	mag	lb	D 24 1889-D25 1947
67	Pol	Przyjacieli Dzieci	Chicago	w	mag	lc	1896-1900
68	Pol	Przyjacieli Młodzieży	Chicago	w	mag	lc	1895-7
69	Pol	Reforma	Chicago	w	n	lc	?1892?
						not	(1891; 1892ff)
--		The Review. SEE: The Chicago Review					
70	E	St. James' School Journal		m	sch-p	lc	1891-7-?
--		Sankt Aloysius Banner	New York				(Je 15 1894)
		Pittsburg					(1896)
G		Chicago		m	soc-p	2	1897-1906?
--		Sankt Anthony's Herald. SEE: Hawthorne, Ill.					
71	G	Der Sankt Bonifacius Pfarrbote	Chicago	m	par-p	lc	D 1898-1926?
72	F-C	La Sentinelle	Chicago	w	n	3	1867-8
73	Pol	Sierota	Chicago	m	mag	lc	1899-1911
74	Pol	Sokół	Chicago	m	mag	3	1896-1934?
75	E	Sunday School Com- panion (Graham's?)	Chicago	m	mag	lc	?1871-?1874
76	E	Sunday School Companion		m	mag	lc	Ja 1869-1904
77	E	Sunday School Messenger		m	mag	lc	Ja 1868-?1928
78	E	Sunday School Mirror	Chicago	s-m	mag	lc	Ja 1872-1904
79	Pol	Sztandar	Chicago	w	n	lc	1893-1902
				m	mag		
80	Pol	Telegraf	Chicago	w	n	lc	?1899-1903?
				d-w	n	not	(1892-99; 1904-8)
--		Third Order Forum. SEE: Franciscan Herald, Teutopolis, Ill.					
81	E	The True Witness	Chicago	m	mag	lc	N 1883-6
82	E	The Voice of the Deaf	Chicago	ann	mag	lc	Mr 1897-?
--		Volkszeitung. SEE: Chicago Volkszeitung					
83	E	The Waif's Messenger	Chicago	?m	mag	lc	1899-1905
		The Waif's Annual	Chicago	ann		lc	1906-20?
84	G	Der Weltbürger	Chicago	w	n	lc	1880-1892
		+Das Kath.Sonntagsblatt		w	n	lc	1891-2
		Die Glocke + " " " Indianapolis					(1892-Mr 1895)
		(SEE ALSO Das Kath.Sonn. Chi.					(Ap 1895-1908)

No.	Lang.	Title	Place	Freq.	Type	Cath.	Time
**	E	The Western Catholic	Detroit				(S 12 1868-)
			Chicago +D.	w	n	1c	J1 1869-S 2 1871
		Western Catholic News	Chicago				S 9 1871-1887-98
		Western Catholic					1898-1907
85	E	The Western Tablet	Chicago	w	n	1a	Ja 31 1852-5
86	Pol	Wiara i Ojczyzna	Chicago	w	n	1c	My 3 1887-Ja 11 1898
87	E	Woman's Catholic Journal	"	?m	mag	1c	1896-8
--		Women's Catholic Forester.	SEE: Milwaukee; and,				Blue Island, Ill.
							(1893-1932?)
							(1895-1902?)
		" " "	Chicago	m	soc-p	2	?1942-1960+
88	E	The Young Catholic's Friend	Chi.	m	mag	1c	J1 1863-5
89	E	The Young Catholic's Guide	Chi.	m	mag	1c	My 1 1867-Apr 1871?
90	Pol	Ziarno	Chicago	m	mag	2	1886-1903
91	Pol	Ziemiain	Chicago	w	m	2	1874-?

PART II. ALPHABETICAL CHART FOR PLACES OUTSIDE OF CHICAGO

1	E	St. Mary's Echo	Bloomington	m	sch-p	1c	1889-92?
--		Catholic Religious Youth (Chi.)					(1895-)
	E		Blue Island	bi-m	mag	1c	1898-1901/2
2	E	Women's Catholic Forester					
			Blue Island	m	soc-p	2	1895-1902
3	F	Le Cercle Français	Bourbonnais	m	sch-p	1c	1885-90/1
4	E	St. Viateur's Coll. J.	Bourbonnais	s-m	sch-p	1c	S 1883-97
		The Viatorian					1898-1913?
5	E	The Hill and Valley Visitor	E. St. Louis	m	mag	1c	Fall 1893-?
6	E	The Santa Maria	Freeport	m	sch-p	1c	1892-9?
7	G	Sankt Anthony's Herald	Hawthorne	m	mag	1b	N 1899-1905-8?
		+ Chicago			mag		(1899-1905-8?)
--		Amerikanski Slovenec	Tower, Minn	soc-p			(S 3 1891-)
			Joliet	w	n	1c	1900-
			Chicago				(1925-1947)
8	F-A	Le Journal de l'Ill.	Kankakee	w	n	3	Ja 2 1857-63
		+ Chic.					
9	F-A	Le Courrier de l'Ouest(I)	Kank.	w	n	3	1868-9
		Courrier de l'Ill. Kank.; Chi.		w	n	3	1870-85(-96?)
		Courrier de l'Ouest(II).; Chi.		w	n	3	(1896-J1 1903)

No.	Lang.	Title	Place	Freq.	Type	Cath.	Time
		Le Courrier Canadien	Chicago	w	n	3	(Jl 31 1903-D 1904)
		Le Courrier Franco-Américain	Chi.	w	n	3	(Ja 6 1905-1931)
10	E	The Church Progress	Marshall	m	par-p	lc	1878-
--	G	Church Progress & Catholic World	St. Louis	w	n	lc	1887
--	Du	De Volksstem	De Pere, Wis. Moline, Ill.	w	n	lc	(F 1888-My 1929) (1890-1906; Ap-Jl 1 1907-Mr 1919)
--	G	Caecilia	Dayton, O. Mundelein Milwaukee Omaha	m	mag	lc	(F 1874-) N 1925-D 1929 (1930-... 1958-1960+)
11	Ir	Emerald (of 1893)	Oak Park + Chicago	w	n	2	1893-?
12	Ir	The Irish Standard	Peoria	w	n?	lc?	Spr. 1858-?
13	G	Quincy Germania	Quincy	d +w	n	3	N 9 1874-1919 N 9 1874-1923
--		The Western Catholic (ed. of Cath. Citizen)	Quincy from Mil.	w	n	lc	(O 16 1897-1909)
14	E	The Western Catholic	Quincy Springfield	w	n	1a	My 28 1909-42 F 1943-1960+
15	E	Western Catholic Magazine	Quincy	w	n	lc	1881-83
16	E	Western Catholic Visitor	Quincy	w	n	lc	1883-4
--		Western Catholic Press	Quincy	w	n	lc	1884-? 1892
--		Western Catholic Visitor.	SEE: Western Catholic				Magazine, Quincy
--	E	The Young Eagle	Sinsinawa, Wis.				(D 16 1874-1922)
17	Ir	The Rosary College	Eagle; River Forest		sch-plc		N 1923-1960+
		The A.O.H. Emerald	Springfield	w	soc-p	2	1879-81
		Chicago A.O.H. "	Chicago				(1882-5)
		Springfield A.O.H. "	Springfield				1882-5
		The Emerald	Chicago + Spr.				(1885-My 1891)
18	E	The Catholic News	Springfield	w	n	lc	D 28 1878-Jl 1879
19	G	Theodora ...	Springfield	m	mag	lc	Mr 1858-? 1860
--		The Western Catholic (at Springfield)	SEE, W.C.				Quincy
--		Anishinabe Enamiad ...	Harbor Spring, Mich.				1896-8-12
	E	The Franciscan Herald	Teutopolis	m	mag	1b	Ja 1913-20
		Franciscan Herald & Forum	Chicago				1920-Je 1940-60+
20	G	Die Legende	Wetaug + Chicago	m	mag	1b	O 1892-0 1899

CONCLUSIONS

N.B. These are given as follows:

1. Chicago
2. Other cities in Illinois
3. Consolidated analysis of all of Illinois
4. Chronological summary
5. "Firsts"

1. Chicago.

Number: To the 91 Catholic serial publications founded in Chicago can be added 14 other titles which began elsewhere but were published for a time in Chicago, making a total of 115.

Language;, or, Nationality: This includes newspapers and magazines:

English	41
+Irish in tone	8
Polish	21
Bohemian	11
German	10
French	5
Lithuanian	2
Dutch	1
Slovenian	1

Frequency:

Dailies	7
Semi-weeklies	2
Weeklies	46
Semi-monthlies	2
Monthlies	34
Bi-monthlies	2
Quarterlies	2
Annuals	2

Type:

Newspapers*	50
Society papers	9
School papers	2
Parish papers	3
Calendar	1
Magazines: general	
or unknown**	34
Juvenile	21
Literary	1
Musical	1
Devotional	1
Rural	1

* Two are of a rural type

** One is for Negroes

Catholicity:

"Catholic by purpose" (1a): official	1
(1b): by an Order	6
(1c): all others	70
"Catholic by attitude"(2): other subjects	12
"Catholic by national tradition" (3)	15

A characteristic of the Chicago group consists of the overwhelming number of foreign titles and the relatively small number of newspapers in comparison with the periodicals.

2. Other cities in Illinois.

Number: To these 20 titles founded in Illinois, outside of Chicago, can be added 5 items which began in another state but published for a time in Illinois, making a total of 25.

Language; or, Nationality:

English	13
+Irish in tone	3
German	6
French	3
Slovenian	1
Dutch	1

Frequency:

Dailies	1
Weeklies	14
Semi-monthlies	1
Monthlies	13
Bi-monthlies	1

Type:

Newspapers	13
Society papers	4
School papers	5
Parish papers	1
Magazines, general	2
Magazines, juvenile	3
Magazines, historical	1
Magazines, musical	1
Magazines, devotional	2

Catholicity:

"Catholic by purpose" (1a): official	2
(1b): by an order	3
(1c): all others	15
"Catholic by attitude"(2): other subjects	3
"Catholic by national tradition":	5

On the whole these data show there is no major center of the Catholic press in Illinois outside of Chicago. The non-Chicago imprints are more "provincial", e.g., society and school papers.

3. Combined chart of Chicago and other Illinois places:

Number: 91+20: 111 items, founded in Illinois
 14+5: 19 items published for a time in Illinois
 130 Catholic serials publications in Illinois

Language: English 41+13 54
 Irish 8+3 11
 Polish 21
 German 10+6 16
 Bohemian 11
 French* 5+3 8
 Lithuanian 2
 Dutch 1+1 2
 Slovenian 1

*French language publications may be for the Franco-Canadian or the Franco-American groups; in Illinois there were 5 for the first, 3 for the second group.

Frequency: Dailies 7+1 8
 Semi-weeklies 2
 Weeklies 46+14 60
 Semi-monthlies 3
 Monthlies 34+13 47
 Bi-monthlies 2+1 3
 Quarterlies 2
 Annuals 2

Type: Newspapers 50+13 63
 Society-papers 9+4 13
 School-papers 2+5 7
 Parish-papers 3+1 4
 Calendars 1
 Magazines, general 17+2 19
 Juvenile 21+3 24
 Literary 1
 Historical 1
 Musical 1+1 2
 Devotional 1+2 3
 Rural 1

Catholicity: "Catholic by purpose" (1a) "official" 2+1 3
 (1b) by an Order 6+3 9
 (1c) others 70+15 85
 "Catholic by attitude" (2) other subjects 15
 "Catholic by national tradition" (3) 15+5 20

Holdings of Catholic serials publications of Illinois in Illinois:

I: 2 (Only Der Weltbuerger and Le Courrier Franco-Americain.)
 IC: 3
 ICHi: 10
 ICI: 1
 ICL: 5
 ICMILC: 13
 +IU
 ICN: 1
 ICU: 2
 ILS: 2
 IMS: 4
 (IMunS)

In addition archival files at THE NEW WORLD, THE COLUMBIAN, Holy Family Parish and Rosary College.

ULS listed only 17 of a possible 111 items; AN only 7.

PPChi had 23 Illinois titles; RWoU has 3 of the French items.

DLC has only 4 newspapers and 3 magazines.

"Firsts" of various types:

First weekly newspaper in Chicago and Illinois: THE WESTERN TABLET:
 Ja 31 1852--; in French, in Chicago and in Illinois: LE JOURNAL
 DE L'ILLINOIS: Ja 2 1857--;

First monthly magazine in Illinois: Theodora ... Mr 1858--;
 First weekly German newspaper in Chicago and Illinois: KATHOLISCHES
 WOCHENBLATT, 1859--;
 First juvenile magazine in Chicago and Illinois: THE YOUNG CATHOLIC'S
 FRIEND, J1 1863--;
 First monthly magazine in Chicago: THE MONTHLY, Ja 1 1865--;
 First weekly newspaper in Czech (Bohemian) in Chicago and Illinois:
 KATOLICKE NOVINY, 0 1861--;
 First weekly newspaper, Irish in tone, in Chicago and Illinois, THE
 IRISH CITIZEN, 1868--;
 First weekly newspaper in Polish in Chicago and Illinois: GAZETA POLSKA,
 0 1873--;
 First daily in Illinois, in German, QUINCY GERMANIA, N 9 1847.

Conclusion: Analysis of the charts and tables indicate a steady
 progression in the number and variety of the titles. Almost every
 year from 1852 saw the founding of one or more titles. From 1857
 on the foreign press became active with one German paper, KATHOLISCHES
 WOCHENBLATT, still in existence. On the whole 9 publications are
 current in 1960 but some have changed titles, language and location.
 Of all the publications only 12 had to cease after one year and only
 8 others after a second year, thus indicating fairly strong support
 of the Catholic press. The most successful titles were:

KATHOLISCHES WOCHENBLATT	101 years (all dates
THE COLUMBIAN	93 as of 1960)
DZIENNIK CHICAGOWSKI (daily)	70
THE NEW WORLD	68
KATOLIK	67
NÁROD	66
KALENDAR KATOLIK; later K. NÁROD	66
SUNDAY SCHOOL MESSENGER	61
PRÍTEL DÍTEK	58
KATHOLISCHER JUGENDFREUND; later	
CATHOLIC YOUTH'S FRIEND	53

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